The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873. NUMBER 104.

LADIES' GOODS.

PANIC PRICES!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

OFFER

The following among Hundreds of Special Bargains now selling at corner

Madison and Peoria-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

On the centre tables, greatest bargain ever offered, all-wool goods for 25 cts per yard.
English Merinos, 25 cts. yard.
French Merinos, 50 cts. yard, worth 85.
All-Wool Serges, 40 cts. yard.
All-Wool French Cashmeres, 37½ cts yard.
All-Wool Empress, 75 cts. yard.
Cross Roll Poplins, 62½ cts., half price.
Yard-wide Printed Cretonnes, 12½ cts. yard.
A good line of American Prints, 8 cts. yard.

FLANNELS.

Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.
Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 37c, and upwards.
Good Red All-Wool do., 37c upwards.
Fine All-Wool Fancy Shirting Flannels, 40 cts., formerly 65.
Fine All-Wool double-width Shirting Flannels, 75 cts., formerly $1.25.
Red Opera Flannels, 25 cts. yard.
Great bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Lines of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 25, 45, 65, 75 cts. and upward—great bargains.
Heavy Cassimeres for Men's wear, 65, 75, and 90 cts.
A large lot of heavy dark Scotch Cassimeres at $1.00, well worth $1.25.
Heavy Black Waterproofs at 75 and 85 cts.
Navy Blue Waterproofs.
Great bargains in Black Beavers and other Cloakings.

CORSETS.

French Wove Corsets 40 cents; would be cheap at 75c.
Regular $1.50 French Wove Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are unequaled best shapes and qualities, and to the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Hose, 12 cts., half price.
Ribbed Merino Hose, White and Colored, 12½ cts. pair.
Regular-Made White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.
Children's Fancy All-Wool Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Children's Scarlet and White Merino Hose, 50 cts.
Rich qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 65c.
Men's colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.
Extra assortment of fine Underwear, very cheap.
Children's Knit Leggins, 25 cts. pair.

GLOVES.

4,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.
"Trimmer's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.
Good 3-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.
Good 5-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.
Assorted lot Ladies' and Children's Winter Gloves, 25 cts. a pair.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.
Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

CROCKERY, &c.

TO BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST,

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

FRENCH CHINA SETS

REDUCED FROM

$40.00 to $85.00
$85.00 to $80.00

ALL FANCY GOODS, DECORATED SETS, VASES, COLOGNE SETS, &c., from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent less than former prices.

To the Wholesale Trade we offer Crockery by the Crate at prices less than cost of importation.

RAP. BOWEN & CO.,

262 & 264 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Caution to the Public.

Blank Policies, unsigned by us, of the RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, numbered 2,201 to 2,223 inclusive, having been stolen from our office last night, the public are hereby cautioned against accepting the same. Only those bearing our signature are genuine.

TEALL & FISHER, Agents,
148 LaSalle-st.

Excelsior Invisible Patchist,

12 EAST MADISON-ST., Basement.

Bring along your old boots and shoes and have them made as good as new at a small expense.

COAL.

"TAKING A HAND IN."

COAL

STILL LOWER!

We are prepared to furnish consumers THE BEST QUALITY

Wilmington Coal,

Screened and Delivered at $4 per ton.

Lehigh, Lackawanna, Erie, and Briar Hill at low as the lowest. Orders, to insure prompt delivery, must be accompanied with the cash. A. C. CURTISS & CO., Canal and Harrison-sts., and 75 South Green-st., near Madison.

PICTURE FRAMES.

FRAMES

DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER ONLY REDUCED AT WHOLESALE PRICES—Comprising our Stock of Portrait Frames, Solid Oval and Square Walnut Frames in Gold, Walnut, Rosewood Gilt Frames, from 8 cents to $30. Don't buy until you see our goods and prices.

A. P. C. BONTE,
114 East Monroe-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

DR. HARLAN, Dentist,

Has removed his office to ROOM 8 McCORMICK'S BLOCK, southeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FURS.

Great Closing Sale.

FURS! FURS!

Sweet, Dempster & Co.,

220 and 222 Madison-st.,

Offer to the Trade during the next thirty days, their entire stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs at an immense sacrifice:

100 Sets Mink Collars and Muffs, $12.
100 Sets 4-Stripe Mink Collars, or Boa and Muff, $18.
100 Sets 4-Stripe Mink Collars, or Boa and Muff, $25.
100 Sets 4-Stripe Mink Collars, or Boa and Muff, $30.
100 Sets 4-Stripe Mink Collars, or Boa and Muff, $40.
50 Sets 4-Stripe Mink Collars, or Boa and Muff, $50.

With a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Seal, Ermine, Astrachan, Squirrel, &c., &c.

Orders from the Trade solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

DON'T BUY

A single Set of Mink before examining our stock.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.

CLOCKS! BRONZES!

We have opened, and offer at very low prices, a very large assortment of Fine BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, and beautiful FANCY GOODS of our own importation. We are daily receiving, from the manufacturers, novelties in Jewelry, Silverware, &c., for the Holidays.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State & Monroe-sts.

WOOLEN GOODS.

PANIC PRICES!

We shall offer our entire stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, consisting in part of Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Woolen Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvas, Embroideries, &c., at PANIC PRICES. We guarantee figures to close cash buyers to suit the times.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

117 Franklin-st.

FINANCIAL.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,

Bankers, Stock, Bond, & Gold Brokers,

No. 6 Wall-st., New York,

Are prepared to execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; carry the same on margins; give the usual facilities to dealers who desire to take advantage of the present low price of stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which gives perfect security and quick profits to small operators. Circulars giving full particulars will be sent by mail or had on application.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

B. M. DE BELL, Pres't. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

AVILUDE,

Or THE GAME OF BIRDS, strictly accords with science, and is interesting, tutorial, liberal and refining. For sale by all booksellers, stationers, and toy dealers. Sample game sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price, 75 cents. The trade supplied by

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

112 and 120 Monroe-st., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under our name is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873. BOOTH, LINSLY & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business lately carried on by Booth, Linsly & Co., in Chicago, for his own account. HENRY S. FITCH.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1873.

FOR SALE.

OIL BARRELS.

F. M. BRADSHAW,

Dealer in all kinds of second-hand Oil Barrels, No. 29 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A LESSON

FROM THE

PANIC.

After years of freedom from serious commercial trouble, even sagacious business men begin to conduct their affairs as if there were only to be fair weather for the future, and to delude themselves with the dangerous hope that even if stormy times should come, they themselves would suffer slight, if any, inconvenience. When a panic comes upon them unexpectedly, and they are unable to convert good securities into greenbacks to pay their obligations, they are able to realize that if they should die at such an inopportune moment, their estates would perhaps be swept away forever.

A life assurance policy, costing comparatively little, would, if death should occur during a severe panic, preserve intact the earnings of years, which might otherwise be lost for lack of a little ready money.

That man is wise who has assurance upon his life to cover all his indebtedness, so that in the event of his death his estate is certain not to be embarrassed. The great thing sought in business is profit coupled with safety. The time is not far off when every business man will be as particular to effect assurance on his life for the safety of his estate, as to effect fire insurance on the merchandise in his warehouse; and when he will regard life assurance as a business necessity, and not as a mere luxury or an indulgence of his humor, as it is the key-stone to the arch which gives permanency and stability to the results of a lifetime of active exertion.

APPLY TO

H. F. JENNISON,

GENERAL MANAGER,

Equitable Life Assurance Society,

108 DEARBORN-ST.,

Cor. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

CURTAIN GOODS.

CURTAINS! DRAPERIES!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.,

Offer their LARGE and RICH STOCK of

Curtain Materials,

Including Plain Satins, Satin Damasks, Tapestries, Cashmeres, Striped and Plain Terries, Cretonnes, and Chintz, at a further reduction in prices, COMMENCING DEC. 3. Bargains in Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains, Painted Window Shades in beautiful tints, Bedding, Mattresses, &c., &c.

Bed & Horse Blankets.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Annual comclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for election of officers, and payment of dues. Sir Knights are ordered to appear in full dress.

J. C. CRAWFORD, Commander.

Masonic.

Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M. Annual Convocation this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. In the hall 124 Twenty-second-st., for election of officers and payment of dues. All members requested to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P. ROBT. MORRIS, Jr.

EDWARD SMITH, Sec.

Masonic.

The members of Cleveland Lodge, No. 311, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to assemble at their hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock (sharp) to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Edward N. Beaulieu to Rosehill Cemetery. All sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

T. D. FITCH, W. M. p. t.
GEO. K. HAILEY, Secretary.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings (nine) every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 15th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 19 Broadway, New York, Room 16, or P. O. Box 2542.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Judge Treat's Court the Field of Action Yesterday.

Arguments on the Motion to Make Perpetual the Injunction.

Mr. Crawford Contends that the McLean County Court Has Exclusive Jurisdiction.

And that the Receiver of One Court Cannot Be Impleaded Before Another.

Gov. Palmer Answers that the Scott Party Was in Possession Before the Receiver.

And Cannot Be Disturbed by a Proceeding Against the Railroad Company.

Judge Treat's Decision Expected This Morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad controversy came up this morning in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Treat sitting in chambers.

MR. CRAWFORD

entered a plea as to the jurisdiction of the court, and, upon a motion to dismiss, said that this was a bill for an injunction, which could not be granted excepted on notice to the party against whom the injunction was to serve, and, in this case, an injunction had been granted without such notice. Upon this point, he cited numerous authorities. The bill contained no equity on its face. The facts stated were based upon information and belief.

The bonds of the road were thirty-year bonds, secured by a mortgage, the second clause of which provided that, in case of default in the payment of interest for six months, the road was forfeited, and the whole of the bonds which were to run thirty years became instantly due. In the exercise of the power thus granted, there must be a demand made on the day of default, and six months must run from the day of the demand (not default), which must be in this case upon the written request of one-fourth of all the bondholders; and, lastly, there must be a bona fide joint entry by the Trustees.

The bill must also show strict compliance with the conditions precedent. It does not do so. There is nothing to show that any of the conditions precedent were complied with. The constructive possession of Shepard is, therefore torturous and illegal. When this bill was filed the Receiver appointed by the McLean County Circuit Court was in possession, and his possession was in accordance with all of his rights. Equity has no power to disturb this possession; it cannot even dispossess a trespasser. If it cannot dislodge a trespasser, could this Court undertake to force the first occupancy of property held by the rightful levy of judicial process?

He contended that the defendant in this suit, brought to the bar of this court, was really the McLean County Circuit Court. He laid down the proposition, that the Receiver of one tribunal could not be implicated before another tribunal without the consent of the tribunal appointing him.

JUDGE TREAT

here intimated that that was the real question at issue, to which the argument should be confirmed.

MR. CRAWFORD

proceeded. There can be no rightful clash between the jurisdictions. All cases which arise, in which there is apparent clash, are to be settled on well-established principles. The court having obtained jurisdiction over a controversy or a thing, is entitled to proceed unimpeded to the end. Its administration attaches whatever process it touches in the exercise of its jurisdiction. Its process is as far beyond the reach of other courts as if the line of division between them was traced by landmarks and monuments visible to the naked eye.

To establish this point, the counsel read a large array of authorities, also establishing the doctrine that, while property was actually or constructively in the possession of the court, the the court is bound to protect that possession from the process of other courts, and the order of sequestration is a complete protection. The Receiver of the McLean County Circuit Court is within the protection of this principle.

MR. CRAWFORD REVIEWS THE CASE.

The Circuit Court of McLean County entered an order on the 25th of November, at 11 o'clock, appointing a Receiver to take possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and from that moment the property was actually in the hands of the court, and all the world were bound by the order. In pursuance of that order, Mr. Hinckley and Col. Morgan were appointed Receivers. On the morning of the 28th, Mr. Hinckley, with the process of the McLean County Circuit Court, arrived in Springfield, and, while he was proceeding under his authority to take possession of the road, he was resisted by Mr. O. M. Shepard, who claimed that he held the property under the direction of the bondholders, who claimed to be strangers to the proceedings before the McLean Circuit Court, and who had, as was assured, taken possession at 9 o'clock on the night of the day on which the McLean Circuit Court had made its order appointing a Receiver. At the time the order was made, the McLean County Circuit Court became the landlord of the property, and the officers and subordinate officers of the road, including Mr. Shepard, became its tenants. The property was, therefore, actually in the possession of the Court and its tenants. The Trustees were not in possession at that time, and had no right to possession.

The counsel here recited the history of the case, and showed that every step which had been taken had been regular and lawful; and that no question had been, or could be, raised of the rightful jurisdiction of the Court to appoint a Receiver, and, in case resistance should be offered, to award a writ of assistance to place him in possession of the property. All these steps had been successively taken.

THE ORDER EQUIVALENT TO SEQUESTRATION.

When an order is made for the appointment of a Receiver of particular property, it amounts to sequestration, by act and operation of law, of such property; and, when the Receiver is subsequently appointed, the title to such property rests by relation from the date of the order to the same effect as if such Receiver was named in, and appointed by, the order; and, in appointing a Receiver, the Court of Chancery takes possession of the property over which the Receiver is appointed, and rents and profits are bound, as against parties to the suit, from the order of appointment. The counsel recited many authorities which go to the extent of binding parties to the suit from the time of the filing of the bill.

THE POSSESSION OF HINCKLEY COMPLETE.

Now this possession being thus complete, it cannot be interferred with by the process of any other Court, and it therefore precludes this Court from making such process. How did these parties claim to get possession of this property? By the action of Mr. Shepard, who is tenant to the Circuit Court of McLean County, and it is a plain proposition of law that a tenant cannot divert or turn over property, or claim that some third person has the right of possession.

SHEPARD'S AUTHORITY NOT SUBSTANTIAL.

His authority for making possession was a letter of J. M. & John Mayo Palmer, dated on the 25th of November, directing him to take possession of the property, and hold it for Morton, Bliss & Co., their clients, and for Thomas A. Scott and H. J. Jewett. But where is any authority from Scott. None appears, and none from Jewett until the 26th, and that a telegraphic request. Shepard was Superintendent of the road, and in that capacity he had no right to the property of the road. Those parties are in by Shepard's conduct, and their right is no better than his. The cause pending showing the steps which were taken, was made a part of the affidavit of Mr. Hinckley, upon which application was made for a writ of assistance, and were before Judge Tipton, and, with a full knowledge of what had been done, he awarded the writ

IN DEFENSE OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Equity dispises all shifts to change possession, and equity will see that this is an attempt to defeat the process of a Court having full and complete jurisdiction. The State and Federal courts are independent, and it is not competent for one to impede or arrest any action of the other. Upon the grounds advanced, the motion is entered to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction, and that the process of the Circuit Court of McLean County may go on unimpeded to its conclusion.

This is an imperfect synopsis of the very able speech. No abbreviation could do it justice, but its length precludes a full report to-night.

GOV. PALMER'S ANSWER.

In reply to Mr. Crawford, Gov. Palmer commenced by saying: "I have read all the authorities cited by my friend on the other side, and think myself warranted in saying that they are uniform in support of the proposition he maintains, that where a court invested with the powers designated, and charged with the determination of a subject of controversy, has once acquired jurisdiction over a subject and the parties interested in that subject, no other court can rightfully interfere with its action. I do not understand, as my friend objects, that this is a conflict between the Federal and State Courts. If it could be characterized as a conflict of jurisdiction, it is a case of conflict between two courts of equity; but that is not the case; for, if this court shall thereafter discover, upon a consideration of the facts and the law, that the Circuit Court of McLean County has gained jurisdiction over the complainants here, and and any of these rights in the property are discovered in the bill, you will decline to proceed, and remit them to that court to abide its decisions. There is, then, no dispute between the counsel for the Receivers and me. One of his authorities proves as much as all of them do, for they are all in harmony with each other.

THE CASE OF THE COMPLAINANTS HERE

rests upon two fundamental facts. The first is, that the complainants, Scott and Jewett, took the actual possession of the railroad and all the property in dispute on the 25th day of November, 1873. The proof of this fact is alleged in the bill, and is supported by the affidavit of O. M. Shepard and others that are before the court. The second fact is, that the possession was rightfully taken as against the Railroad Company, and all parties claiming under it. To prove this fact, it is only necessary to refer to the deed of trust, the affidavits attached to which show the non-payment of the coupons, the demand of the payment, and the other facts upon which this right depends.

THE LEGAL PROPOSITIONS ASSERTED

as consequences of the facts approved to be established are:

First—That the complainants rightfully in possession are entitled to the protection of this court. The authorities which define the duty of a Court of Chancery to protect parties in possession from wrongful disturbance are too well known to the Court to make it necessary to cite them. The answer made by the defendants to this prima facie case is that, at the time of filing the bill in this cause, the defendants, as Receivers, were in possession of the property in dispute. The facts before the court do not support this pretension of the defendants. The affidavits disclose the circumstances upon which they rely. The Receiver entered the rooms occupied by the servants of the Trustees, and remained there undisturbed. The servants of the complainants continued to prosecute their business, and if the defendants did in fact obtain possession of some of the rooms of an office it would sound oddly to repeat that this amounted to the possession of more than 100 miles of railroad, with all of its equipments. The pretence of possession of the same property from the Sheriff on the 29th of November, answers this whole claim.

This proposition disposed of, the next ground assumed by defendants is, that they are the Receivers appointed by another Court of Chancery, and that therefore this court cannot interfere to protect parties against the acts which the Circuit Court of McLean County authorized them to do, or can be held to have authorized them to do; and we are all met by a question of jurisdiction. The McLean County Court of Chancery had general jurisdiction over the parties to the bill pending before it, and over the subject of that bill as far as these parties were interested in it. It has power to complete justice between those parties by its final orders. It had power to apply and employ all its restraining, preventive, and protective powers for the purposes of law and justice between the parties to the bill, and no other court can interfere with the exercise of its authority. But it had no jurisdiction over complainants, because they were not parties to the suit. Not being parties to the suit, the court had no power to do any act for their advantage. How, then, can it do acts to their injury or disadvantage? Their case is miserable indeed, if the assumption of the counsel is correct, that the court can give them no aid, but may inflict wrongs upon them; that it has no power to redress. I know of no case where we are wronged by the Receiver, we may apply to that court for redress. That is to say, that the agents of that court cannot be restrained from the commission of any wrong they may attempt, except by the court whose authority they abuse. That they may do without challenge in any other court acts which the court from which they derive their powers cannot force them to do. They may involve the most sacred rights, and the citizens have no redress except to the same court. It is admitted that a court may issue an injunction, appoint a Receiver, or issue any process in aid of its jurisdiction to determine the right of parties before it. It may, for the same purpose and objects, take possession of property in dispute, to manage it until the right of parties to the suit can be determined. None of the foregoing propositions aid the defendants.

The defendants go another step, and argue that a court in chancery may take possession of property in which parties to the suit are interested, even though others than parties to the suit have a paramount title. This proposition is admitted, subject to the following limitations: Property in the possession of parties to a suit will be taken out of their possession, when the ends of justice demand it, without inquiry as to the existence of rights in others, though stranger to the suit; and, after the Court has taken possession of property for the objects of a pending suit, no other Court will, or ought to, disturb that possession, or support any attempt to disturb the possession of the Court; and the Court in which a suit is pending will hold that its orders relating to possession shall be respected by parties before it, and over whom it has obtained jurisdiction, and it will maintain that possession directed by it shall be regarded as possession taken. But the courts do not process to pass upon the rights of parties not before it, nor to control or disturb their right of possession, first, because it has no authority; second, because it would be useless; third, because it would not aid its jurisdiction, nor add to its power to dispose of the rights created before it by the parties to the cause. Parties interested may question the right of persons in possession by making them parties to the pending suit. If they do not choose to do so, it is not easy to say why the courts should disturb them, or how it can find the power to do so.

THE MISTAKE OF THE RECEIVER

in this case consists, first, in failing to perceive the nature of the case in which they are engaged, and the object of that suit; and, second, in failing to observe that the appointment of the Court at the moment it made operative only upon parties to the suit; they alone are bound by its orders; third, that if parties strangers to the cause are not to be benefited by any act the Court can perform, they are not bound to take notice of any order of the Court, and cannot be unjustly affected by any order; fourth, that the only ground upon which the Court will in any case allow the possession of any party to be disturbed is because it is necessary to do justice between the parties before it, and it only refuses to allow strangers to interfere with its possession because such interference may embarrass it in the discharge of duties it has undertaken, or may subject its agents to injury.

GROUND OF THE COMPLAINANTS' BILL.

The simple ground of complainants' bill is, that they were in possession of the property by a title superior to that of any or all the parties to the suit; that the Court has no power over them, nor of their interest in the property in controversy; that they were in possession when the Court appointed the Receiver, and the Circuit Court of McLean County had no power, when that order was made, to disturb them, nor did it intend to do so. But the counsel for defendants insist that the property must be considered as in the possession of the Court, from the date of the order of reference to the Master to report the name of a suitable person or persons to act as Receiver, and he also insists that the Trustees stood by and awaited the final appointment, and then took possession. The answer to this is, that they were not bound to come into the Court which could not, without their submission to its jurisdiction, prejudice them by its action, and make themselves the antagonists of parties who did not question their rights. They might wait, trusting that the Court would, without their suggestion, appoint Receivers to whom the interests of all could be confided. If they did not think proper to interfere, and if they should find that the Court had appointed a Receiver in whom they had no confidence, or who would make his trust subordinate to his private interests, they may still exercise the right which belongs to every man, to take his own, unless it had passed into the custody of the agents of the law.

This is a brief synopsis of of what was regarded a very able argument in vindication of the jurisdiction of the Court.

MR. CRAWFORD REPLIED,

briefly combating the arguments by Gov. Palmer, by reviewing the law, as laid down in his opening argument.

THE JUDGE,

on conclusion of the argument, said: "Gentlemen: I will decide this question at an early day, probably to-morrow morning."

THERE WERE PRESENT

in the court-room, Mr. Charles H. Treat, the York railroad financier, and other prominent railroad men, who seemed to be greatly interested.

A GENERAL RAILROAD FIGHT.

It is plain to every one that the field of strife in this contest has but just been entered upon. The stockholders are no longer considered, and it is believed that it will develop into a controversy between the great rival railroad interests of the State as to who will control the smaller roads. It is more than whispered that the plans are already mentioned to pounce upon one or two other roads which are in a like condition with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The railroad war of the State may be set down as just begun.

FINANCIAL.

The Sprague Trust Deed Finally Deposited for Record.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—This forenoon the Sprague trust mortgage deed was deposited for record in the several towns of this State where the property lies. The names of the creditors' Trustee has been struck out, and that of Zachariah Chaffee, of this city, substituted. The document otherwise is identical with that signed by the Sprague family on Friday. It is understood that this action was taken without the concurrence of the creditors. The committee of its creditors' Trustees were to give their final answer to-day.

A committee of Sprague's creditors publish a card saying that, although the substitution of Chaffee for the Trustees named by them in the trust deed was without their knowledge, the change has their approval.

Resumption of the Union Trust Company in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The demand on the Union Trust Company by depositors for money was much less to-day than yesterday. They paid out less than $300,000, and it is understood received $70,000.

Suspension of a Cotton and Produce House in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The suspension of J. H. Herrick & Co., cotton and produce merchants, is announced. The house declines to make a statement for the present.

The Philadelphia Money-Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The money-market to-day was sluggish in the extreme, but little business being done for speculative or other purposes. Rates ranged at previous quotations.

BILLIARDS.

Garnier Vanquishes Dion in a Championship Game in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A billiard match, 600 points, three-ball carom, was played at Tammany Hall to-night, between Garnier and Dion, for $1,000 a side, for the challenge cup and championship of the world. Chris. O'Connor acted as referee. Garnier won the lead. At the end of the twenty-fifth inning the score stood, Garnier, 229; Dion, 109. At the end of the thirty-fifth inning the score stood, Garnier, 296; Dion, 201. At the end of the fortieth inning, Garnier, 349; Dion, 284. End of the fiftieth inning, Garnier, 448; Dion, 415. End of the fifty-fifth inning, Garnier, 508; Dion, 459. Garnier won on the sixtieth inning, closing with a run of 67. Score—Garnier, 600; Dion, 480. Averages—Garnier, 10; Dion, 8 8-59. The close of the game was very exciting. At the end of the forty-fifth inning the score stood—Garnier, 430; Dion, 300, when Dion made 44, 61, and 16 in three consecutive innings, making the totals at the end of the fiftieth innng—Garnier, 448, to Dion, 415. Garnier made 59 in the fifty-first inning, and Dion immediately followed with 93. Totals—Garnier, 507; Dion, 448. From this both played for safety, when Garnier got 13 in the fifty-seventh inning, and coming in every inning until the fifty-ninth, when he left the balls for Dion set up. Dion made 12, slipping up on an easy draw. Garnier gathered the balls from the opposite ends of the table near the white-ball spot, and, by a brilliant succession of masses and draws, ran the game out. Maurice Daly was in readiness to challenge, but waived his right to Ubassy, who, it is understood, will immediately challenge Garnier.

CASUALTIES.

Death and Destruction from Gasoline Explosion.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—An explosion of gasoline took place yesterday afternoon in Arkell & Smith's sack factory, in Canajoharie, and the building and its contents were burned. About seventy-five persons were at work at the time of the explosion, and many of them were obliged to make their escape through the windows. Peter McCabe perished in the flames; William J. Arkell, son of one of the proprietors, was seriously burned, and Benjamin Smith, the other proprietor, and several employes, were injured slightly. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

Death and Damage Caused by the Fall of a Depot Building.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 2.—To-day as the Pacific express train was coming into the depot here the engine jumped the track and swung around, throwing an express car against one of the iron posts with such force as to break it off and cause part of the depot to fall in on two express cars and a baggage car, breaking them up badly. The passenger cars, in which there were a number of passengers, barely escaped. A newsboy, named Lingenfelter, was killed, and several passengers slightly injured. Loss, $50,000.

JOLIET.

Candidate for Judge McAllister's Shoes—Proposition of Chicago Iron-Works.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 2.—Judge Josiah McRoberts, of this city and Judicial Circuit, is spoken of by his numerous friends as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge in place of McAllister. He will be indorsed almost unanimously by the members of the Bar.

Our citizens are now entertaining a proposition from the Richard Iron Company, of Chicago, to move their works to this city. At a meeting of the Commercial Club last evening, a committee was appointed to visit Chicago to examine the Works, and report at a special meeting to be held next Friday evening. Strong hopes are entertained that the proposition will be accepted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Steamships Italy, from New York, and Polynesian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Steamships Oceanic and City of London, from Liverpool.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Cuban Question and Cuban Slavery.

Suggestions on the National Finances and an Elastic Currency.

Repeal of the Involuntary Clauses of the Bankruptcy Act.

Cheap Transportation and "Our Lost Commerce."

Establishment of Postal Savings Banks Recommended.

Economy in Appropriations---The Geneva Award---The Indian Policy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity, a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of great proportion. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural region, and the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has at one time threatened the most serious consequences, and engaged the public mind from one end of the country to the other. This, happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both nations concerned.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other nations continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and the minor powers, with Brazil and most of the South American Republics, and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Executing the will of Congress as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, a number of practical artisans, of scientific men, and of honorary commissions were authorized to attend the exposition at Vienna as Commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the joint resolution in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and of medals.

PATENTS.

During the exposition a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems prevailing in different countries for the perfection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent-Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place in order to aid, so far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China, on attaining his majority, received the diplomatic representatives of the Western powers in person. An account of these ceremonies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the documents transmitted herewith.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year towards the suppression of the infamous Chinese Coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on this subject.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The money awarded to the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, was paid by Her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a 5 per cent registered bond of the United States for $15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress. I renew my recommendation, made at the assembling of the last session of Congress, that a Commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama and Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, and of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation for the same, making the computations on the basis indicated by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, and that payment of such losses be authorized to an extent not to exceed the awards of the Tribunal at Geneva.

BOUNDARY LINES.

By act approved on the 14th day of February last Congress made provision for completing jointly with an officer or Commissioner, to be named by Her Brittanic Majesty, the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of Great Britain and that left incomplete by the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of Aug. 11, 1856. Under the provisions of this act the northwest water boundary of the United States has been determined and marked in accordance with the award of the Emperor of Germany. A protocol and a copy of the map upon which the line was thus marked are contained in the papers submitted herewith. I also transmit a copy of the report of the Commissioners for marking the boundary between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the Woods. The operations of the Commissioners during the past season's surveys have been made to a point 497 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles to be surveyed, a field work of which can be completed during the next season.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The Commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for the settlement and determining of claims of citizens of either power against the other arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of Her Britanic Majesty, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of $1,929,819 in gold. The Commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British Government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about $93,000,000. It also disallows all the claims of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it. I recommend the early passing of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States. I have caused to be communicated to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the eminent services rendered by Count Cotti as the third Commissioner on this Commission, with dignity, learning, and impartiality. He discharged duties requiring great labor and constant patience to the satisfaction, I believe, of both Governments.

ALTER CHAMBAUTE.

I recommend legislation to create a special court, to consist of Judges, who shall be empowered to hear the claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent confirmed case of the

Treaty of Washington was confined to claims of British subjects arising during the period named in the treaty, but it is understood that there are other British claims of a similar nature, arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature are advanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

Official information being received from the Dutch Government of a state of war between the King of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Acheen, the officers of the United States who were near the seat of the war were instructed to observe an impartial neutrality. It is believed that they have done so.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Joint Commission under the Convention with Mexico of 1868, having again been legally prolonged, has resumed its business, which, it is hoped, may be brought to an early conclusion. The distinguished representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with the approval of his Government, to assume the arduous and responsible duties of umpire in this Commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquiescence of both the arbitrators appointed by the respective Governments. The Commissioners appointed, pursuant to the authority of Congress, to examine into the nature and extent of the forays by trespassers from that country upon the herds of Texas have made a report, which will be submitted for your consideration.

CLAIMS ON VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan Government has been apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the award of the Joint Commission, under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866, as expressed in the act of the 25th of February last. It is apprehended that that Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that Convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them springs, in part at least, from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other Governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

CONSULAR POWERS.

The Ottoman Government and that of Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to relieve foreign Consuls of the judicial powers which heretofore they have exercised in the Turkish Dominions by organizing other tribunals. As Congress, however, has by law provided for the discharge of judicial functions by Consuls of the United States in that quarter, under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty for myself to accept the present change without the assent of Congress, whose decision upon the subject at as early a period as may be convenient is earnestly requested.

SAN DOMINGO.

I transmit here, for the consideration and determination of Congress, an application of the Republic of Santo Domingo to this Government to exercise a protectorate over that Republic.

TREATIES.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Denmark; a convention with Mexico for renewing their Claims Commission; a convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization convention with Ecuador.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

I renew a recommendation made in my message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

EXTRADITION.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting extradition, and the eligibility of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of the act, approved Feb. 10, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claim of military service of the Government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases unnaturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection when the lapse of many years has imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only Government which had ever known them personally. Until the year 1868, the question was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of courts and jurists to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britain was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept the doubts away by electing that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is inconsistent with the fundamental principle of this Government; but Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are to be deemed to work expatriation. For my own guidance in determining such questions I requested, under the provisions of the Constitution, the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon certain questions relating to this subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I therefore commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and I transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the Executive Departments, together with other correspondence and prominent information on the same subject. The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other leading nations in liberality of legislation on this international question. We have already, in our treaties, assented to the principles which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land, without intent to return, shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished; to regulate, by law, the condition of American women marrying foreigners; to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents, residing more or less permanently abroad; and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution approved on the 3d of March last, tendering to the people of Spain, in the name and on behalf of the American people the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a Republican form of government. The existence of this new Republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally sold as slaves in Cuba. Next, the Captain-General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps, taken in the face of violent opposition, directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas, have terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that island.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The struggle for political supremacy continues. The pro-slavery aristocracy in Cuba is gradually arraigning itself in more and more open hostility and defiance to the Home Government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula, and, although usurping and defying the authority of the Home Government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid, and recognized by the Government,—thus an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yara. An element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and, under professions of loyalty to the mother country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with the principles of justice, liberality, and of right, which give nobility of character to a republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may be soon averted. The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York, and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and, so far at least as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force on the part of a foreign power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle, the restoration of the Virginius and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence were demanded. The Spanish Government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel, and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards the citizens of the United States, and also towards indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith:

THE PROTOCOL.

Protocol of the Conference held at the Department of State at Washington, on the 29th of November, 1873, between Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and Rear-Admiral Don Jose Polo de Barnabee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain:

The undersigned, having met for the purpose of entering into a definitive agreement respecting the case of the steamer Virginius, which, while under the flag of the United States, was on the 31st day of October last captured on the high seas by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, have reached the following conclusion: Spain, on her part, stipulates to restore forthwith the vessel referred to, and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and, on the 25th day of December next, to salute the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it at the time of her capture without right, and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed with, as in such case not being necessary or requirable, but the United States will expect in such case a disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed. Further, that on or before the 25th of December, 1873, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius did not rightfully carry the American flag, and was not entitled to American papers, the United States will institute inquiry, and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel if it be found that she violated any law of the United States, and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith, it being understood that Spain will proceed according to the second proposition made to Gen. Sickles and communicated in his telegram to Admiral Polo on the 27th inst., to investigate the conduct of those authorities who have infringed Spanish laws and honorary obligations, and will arraign them before competent courts and inflict punishment on those who may have offended, other reciprocal reclamations to be subject to consideration and arrangement between the two Governments, and, in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto. It is further stipulated that the time, manner, and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of her capture, and also the time, manner, and place for the salute to the flag of the United States, if there should be occasion for such salute, shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned within the next two days.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.
JOSE POLO DE BARNABEE.

The correspondence on this subject with the Legation of the United States is in cipher and by a cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received. In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition. The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and, finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent at least of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

THE VETO POWER.

Assuming, from the action of the last Congress, in appointing a Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare and report to this Congress, a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President of the United States, and also, from the necessity of such an amendment, that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification such an improvement in our condition, I suggest two others for your consideration. First, to authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions to be subjected to the same rules as now, to-wit: to be referred back to the House in which the measure or measures originated, and, if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this a provision that there should be no legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon veto, in order to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove understandingly.

EXTRA SESSIONS.

Second, to provide by amendment that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before it from time to time in writing. The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are obvious: One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subjects of legislation by Congress. If more are required, it is always in the power of Congress during their term of office to provide for sessions at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the people against the many abuses and waste of public moneys which creep into appropriation bills and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which, otherwise, due consideration cannot be given.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the Government from all sources for the last fiscal year were $333,738,204, and expenditures on all accounts $290,340,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $43,392,959. But it is not probable that this favorable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various Departments of the Government, the revenues will not fall short of making the annual expenses, including interest on the public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to-wit: In the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not been commenced; in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce, and fortifications. There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure, which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in the suppression of the late Rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial, and even ornamental buildings by the Government wherever such buildings are needed. In fact, I approve of the Government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the Capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at Government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at times when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The revenues have materially fallen off for the last five months of the present fiscal year from what they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster—if it does not prove to be a blessing in disguise—is yet to be demonstrated. In either event, it is your duty to heed the lesson, and provide, by wise and well-considered legislation, as far as it lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all benefits that may have accrued. My own judgment is, that, however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken toward specie payments; that we can never have permanent prosperity until an entire new basis is reached, and a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other speculations, so heavy as to leave an appreciable accumulation of those metals in the country from products of our mines. The development of the mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in the extreme; but, if one-half the gold extracted from mines be retained at home, our advance towards specie payments would be rapid. To increase our exports, sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation, on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, the impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and repeated renewals of experiences.

THE CURRENCY.

Elasticity to our speculating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country and to keep all industries employed, is what is most desired. The exact medium in specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over—that obtained, and we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country. If too little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is a problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually in times of such trials the currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate values of all the necessaries of life as compared with the currency, and every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature. It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. The amount in the country remains the same throughout the year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country, when not employed in the moving of the crops, in Eastern cities, tempted there by offers of high interest. This surplus capital must earn this interest, paid with a profit, being subject to call. It can be loaned only in part at best to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term; hence no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with the volume; and panics, stringency, and disasters would ever be recurring with the elasticity in our money system.

This is the object to be obtained first; and next, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of money in stock and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter, it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the National Banks from paying interest on deposits, by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own vaults, and by forcing them into resumption, though it would be only in legal-tender notes. For this purpose, I would suggest the establishment of Clearing-Houses for your consideration.

To secure the former advantage, referred to above, many plans have been suggested, most of which look to me like inflation, on one hand, or compelling the Government, on the other, to pay interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country, during the seasons when otherwise unemployed. I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to nominal banks of issue any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say 40 per cent, upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say, 4 per cent on the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasury, as security for the increase of circulation. The bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn.

I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing National Banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills, and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FREE BANKING.

In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction constantly going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. Indeed, if Clearing-Houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for consideration whether banking should not be made free,—retaining all safeguards now required to secure bill-holders.

PROPRIETY OF INCREASING THE LEGAL BANK-RESERVES.

In any modification of the present laws regulating the National Banks and a further step towards providing for the resumption of specie payment, I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, of either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation; but your attention is invited to the subject.

THE RECENT CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of 3 per cent certificates compound interest notes, and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal-tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of $63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased; more than 25,000 miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them; millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to remove the products; manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contractions arising from the organizing of free labor in the South. Now, every laborer there receives his wages, and, for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket, or hoarded till required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments—an object devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested—those who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

In previous messages, I have called attention to the decline in American ship-building, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our portion of the carrying trade. Stimulated by high rates and abundance of freight, the progress for the last year has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about 3 per cent in the amount transported on American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material which has taken place, it may reasonably be hoped that this change will be maintained, and even increased. However, as we pay about $80,000,000 per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus increasing the balance of trade against us to this amount, the subject is one worthy of your serious consideration.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of, the recent panic and stringency. As Congress, at its last session, appointed a special committee to investigate this whole subject during the vacation and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is ready.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CANAL SYSTEM.

There is one work, however, of a national character in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South are equally interested, to which I will invite your attention. The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with tide-water on the Hudson River. The State of Illinois has a similar canal, connecting Lake Michigan with navigable water on the Illinois River, thus making water communication inland between the East and the West and South. These great artificial water-courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those States. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that, if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the Government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to-wit: the overslough in the Hudson, the St. Clair Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. This would be a national work,—one of great value to the producers of the West and South in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard and a market; to the consumers in the East in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demand. The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

A SEARCH AFTER SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In attempting to regain our lost commerce and carrying trade, I heretofore called attention to the States south of us offering a field where much might be accomplished to further this object. I suggest that a small appropriation be made, accompanied with authority for the Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval vessel to ascend the Amazon River to the mouth of the Madeira, thence to explore that river and its tributaries into Bolivia, and to report to Congress, at its next session, or as soon as practicable, the accessibility of the country by water, its resources, and the population so reached. Such an exploration will cost but little; it can do no harm, and may result in establishing a trade of value to both nations.

CODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF—NEW MINTS.

In further connection with the Treasury Department, I would recommend a revision and codification of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints for coining money, with authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations in the report of the Secretary of War herewith accompanying. The apparent great cost of supporting the Academy is fully explained in the report, and it will receive your attention. While inviting your great attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, there are two which I would especially invite you to consider:

First—The importance of preparing for war in time of peace by providing for proper armament for our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot.

Second—The necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments. At this time it is necessary to employ contract surgeons to supply the necessary medical attention required by the army. With the present force of the Pay Department it is now difficult to make payments to troops provided for by law. Long delays in payments are productive of desertions and demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army Paymasters. There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale if ever required.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year our navy has been reduced by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval purposes, and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time. They are about being completed when they will possibly be much needed; and the work upon them has not only given employment to thousands of men, but, no doubt, has been the means of keeping open establishments of other works at a time of great financial distress.

Since the commencement of last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in waters of the Caribbean Sea, almost on our very seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated as ours should maintain in a state of efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, have, at the same time, demanded that all the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been, and is being, done promptly and effectively; and I am assured that all the available ships and every authorized man of the American navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our cities or the maintenance of our honor. This, of course, will render necessary the expenditure, in a short time, of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year; but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency, and will provide adequately, not only for the present preparation but for the future maintenance of our naval force.

The Secretary of the Navy has during the past year been quietly putting some of our most extensive monitors in condition for service, and thus the exigency finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A complete exhibit is presented in the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General of the Post-Office Department during the year. The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to $22,996,741.57, and the expenditures of all kinds to $29,084,945.67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was $1,081,315.20, and the increase in expenditures $246,573.33. Independent of the payments made from special appropriations for mail steamship lines, the amount drawn from the general Treasury to meet deficiencies was $52,654,700. The constant and rapid extension of our postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution, and delivery of mails which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service.

The total number of post-offices in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 332,244,—a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceding year. The number of Presidential offices was 1,363,—an increase of 163 during the year. The total length of railroad mail routes at the close of the year was 63,457 miles,—an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway post-office lines were in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad routes, and performing an aggregate service of 34,925 miles daily.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to $2,021,310.86, and the total weight of correspondence exchanged in mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 tons over the previous year. The total cost of United States ocean mail steamship service, including $735,000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,047,271.35. New or additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, New Foundland, and Japan, reducing the postage rates on correspondence exchanged with these countries; and further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster-General for an extension of the free-delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers, and other printed matter of the second class; for uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter; for adjusting the compensation of all Postmasters appointed by the President by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office, instead of fixing the salary in advance upon special returns; and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendation of the Postmaster-General for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs, and the arguments adduced in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Affairs in Utah require your early and immediate attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Clinton v. Englebrecht, decided that the United States Marshal of that Territory could not lawfully summon jurors for the District Courts, and those Courts held that the Territorial Marshal faithfully performs that duty, because he is elected by the Legislative Assembly, and not appointed as provided for in the act organizing the Territory. All proceedings at law are practically abolished by these decisions, and, there have been but few or no jury-trials in the District Courts of that Territory since the last session of Congress, property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anarchy there, it is absolutely necessary that Congress provide the courts with some mode of obtaining jurors; and I recommend legislation to that end, and also that the Probate Courts of the Territory do not assume to issue writs of injunction and habeas corpus, and to try criminal cases, and in questions as to land titles be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by courts of that description.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled an "Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good. At this time, many considerations might be urged for its repeal, but, if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called "involuntary bankruptcy" operate to increase the financial embarrassment of careful and prudent men, who very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, if it could be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet, on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money, they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prostrated in their business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. People are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters, that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and oftentimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangements to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy; and, besides, the law is made use of in many cases by obdurate creditors to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes, and into acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment be repealed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the Government, and the facilities afforded by existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the Departments of State, Treasury, and War have demands for many millions of dollars upon their files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those now pending before Congress, the Court of *the* Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grew out of the rebellion, and are intended to indemnify persons of both sides for their losses during the war, and not a few of them are fabricated and supported by false testimony. Projects are on foot, it is believed, to induce Congress to provide for new classes of claims, and to revive old ones, through the repeal or modification of the statute of limitation, by which they are now barred. I presume these schemes, if proposed, will be received with little favor by Congress, and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States, cognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed as far as practicable to the defeat of unfounded and unjust demands upon the Government; and I would suggest, as a means of preventing fraud, that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before these tribunals having said claims before them for adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the National Treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic measures that will be proposed, and you will be advised of the operations of the Department of Justice by the report of the Attorney-General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of existing laws suggested by him, with a view of reducing the expenses of that department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The policy inaugurated towards the Indians at the beginning of the last Administration has been steadily pushed, and, I believe, with beneficial results. It will be continued, with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary, with the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting-grounds. Disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and, as far as practicable, within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations, and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses.

The Indian territory south of Kansas and west of the Arkansas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. In time, no doubt all of them, except a few who may select to make their homes among white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a Territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of twenty years.

The operations of the Patent Office are growing to such magnitude, and the accumulation of material is becoming so great, that the necessity for more room is becoming obvious day by day. I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents on this subject.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The business of the General Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time, there were disposed out of the public lands 13,039,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,631 acres than was disposed of the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of, 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash; 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants; 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads; 653,446 acres were located with Agricultural College scrip; 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads; 765,756 acres were granted to wagon-roads; 238,548 acres were made over to States as swamp lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities, and seminaries; 190,775 acres were made over to States for internal improvements; and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were $3,408,515.50, being $190,415.50 in excess of the receipts for the previous year. During the year 30,488,132 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase of the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,037,193 acres, and, added to the area previously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed, leaving 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still unsurveyed. The increased and steadily increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain, and for the transportation of surplus products, enlarges the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement, and extending year by year, in a gradually increasing ratio, the ratio of occupation of cultivation.

The expressed desire of the representatives of a large colony of citizens of Russia to emigrate to this country, as is understood with the consent of their Government, if certain concessions can be made to enable them to settle in a compact colony, is of great interest as going to show the light in which our institutions are regarded by an industrious, intelligent, and wealthy people, desirous of enjoying civil and religious liberty; and the acquisition of so large an immigration of citizens of a superior class would without doubt be of substantial benefit to the country. I invite attention to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior in this behalf.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

There was paid during the last fiscal year for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $29,185,289.62, being an amount less by $984,050.98 than was expended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures would indicate a material reduction in amount compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in the Pension laws at the last session of Congress will absorb that amount the current year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners, and 112,088 widows, orphans, and dependant widows of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,892; 18,266 survivors of the war of 1812, and 5,053 widows of soldiers of that war, pensioned under the act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1871, making a total of that class of 23,319; 1,430 invalid navy pensioners, and 1,770 widows and orphans and dependant relatives of deceased officers, sailors, and marines of the navy, making the total of pensioners of this class 3,200, and a grand total of pensioners, of all classes, of 238,411, showing a net increase during the last fiscal year of 6,218. The names of 1,645 pensioners were added to the rolls, and 10,223 names were dropped therefrom, for various causes. The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the Government, in the matter of pensions, has been productive of satisfactory results; but legislation is needed to provide, if possible, against the perpetrating of such frauds in future.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most encouraging feature in the general progress of the country; and the Bureau of Education is earnest in its efforts to give proper direction to the new applicants; and the increased facilities which are being offered to aid the friends of education of the country in their great work.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census has been completed, and the report thereof published and distributed, and the working force of the Bureau disbanded. The Secretary of the Interior renews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which subject the attention of Congress is invited. The original suggestion in that behalf has met with the general approval of the country, and even if it be not advisable at present to provide for a regular quinquennial census, a census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, would be especially interesting and valuable as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence. It is believed, however, that a regular census every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are, necessarily, unreliable as a basis of estimates for the latter years of a decennial period.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the very efficient management of the Government and the Board of Public Works of this District, the City of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance of a capital of which the nation may well be proud. From being a most unsightly place three years ago, disagreeable to pass through in summer in consequence of the dust arising from unpaved streets, and almost impassable in the winter from the mud, it is now one of the most sightly cities in the country, and can boast of being the best paved. The work has been done systematically, the plans, grades, location of sewers, water and gas-mains, being determined upon before the work was commenced, thus securing permanency when completed. I question whether so much has ever been accomplished before in any American city for the same expenditures. The Government having large reservations in the city, and the nation at large having an interest in their Capital, I recommend a liberal policy toward the District of Columbia, and that the Government should bear its just share of the expense of these improvements. Every citizen visiting the Capital feels a pride in its growing beauty, and that he too is part owner in the investments made here.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this District of an institution of learning, or a university of the highest class, by the donation of lands. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the National Capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In three successive messages to Congress, I have called attention to the subject of civil service reform. Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a Board to devise rules governing the methods of making appointments and promotions; but there never has been any action on these rules, or any rules pending or even entitled to observance where persons desire the appointment of a friend, or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable. To have any rules effect it, they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive.

I recommend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Board during the present session, for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office. Proper rules will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much needless precaution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an act for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and, I believe, has a population to justify such an admission in that connection.

TRANS-MISSOURI IRRIGATION.

I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal, for the purpose of irrigation, from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. As a rule, I am opposed to the donation of public lands for internal improvements owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make an exception. Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains there is an area belt of public land, from 300 to 500 miles in width, perfectly valueless for the occupation of man for want of sufficient rain to secure the growth of any products. An irrigating canal would make productive a belt as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over, across this entire country; and would secure a cordon of settlements connecting the present population of the mountain and mining regions with that of the older States. All the land reclaimed would be clear gain, if alternate sections were reclaimed by the Government. I would suggest that the retained sections be thrown open to entry under the Homestead law, and sold to actual settlers for very low prices.

A GENERAL AMNESTY TO REBELS.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for a general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion laboring under disadvantages is very small, but enough to keep up a constant virulation. No possible danger can ensue to the Government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1873.

PRESENTATION TO S. J. MEDILL.

Last Sunday, Mr. S. J. Medill, who has been connected with the local force of THE TRIBUNE, with a brief intermission, since the latter part of 1864, and who has been city editor since the summer of 1867, resigned his position here, in order to take a more important one, as the telegraph correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Washington. The duties of a city editor are more onerous and responsible than they are honorable and gratifying. His regret over what he has missed is greater than his gratification when he has distanced his competitors. He spends more time in fearing than in hoping, and, in such an uneasy and nervous life, beset with applications for favors, it is a miracle if he satisfies everybody, a wonder if he satisfies the majority.

Yet, during these six long years, for which Mr. Medill occupied this burdensome position, his course was such as to win him the regard not merely of his associates, but of persons who had no connection with THE TRIBUNE, but who, in various ways, were brought in contact with him. This feeling of regret at the departure of a gentleman whose constant courtesy had made it so pleasant to do business with him, manifested itself publicly yesterday afternoon at the St. Charles Hotel, where Mr. Medill was presented by the members of the Irish Literary Association with a fine gold-headed cane, on which was engraved the name of the recipient, of the Association, and the date of presentation.

The affair was a very spontaneous one, since Mr. Medill's intended departure was only known a few days ago, but there was time enough for the donors to prepare the handsome present which they intended for him. At the appointed hour Messrs. Frank Agnew, J. F. Finerty, John Armstrong, Capt. Quirk, J. J. Fitzgibbon, Wm. C. McClure, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, and other members of the Irish Literary Association, Ald. Dixon, Phil Conley, Mr. Magee, the city-editor of the *Inter-Ocean* and an old employe of THE TRIBUNE, and the local reporters of this paper met at the St. Charles, and Mr. Finerty, on behalf of the Irish Literary Association, presented Mr. Medill with the cane already referred to, which, he said, would serve as a token of the high esteem in which he had always been held by the members of that Association, and as a memorial of the pleasant hours they had spent together. His only regret was, that their present was not one which would more fitly represent their warm and friendly feelings toward him for the kindly treatment they had received from him while in charge of the local columns of THE TRIBUNE.

As Mr. Medill stated in reply, it is the habit of city editors to read the speeches of others, rather than to talk themselves, and since he had not dreamed, while looking over the reports of other presentations, that he would ever play the principal part in one, it had not occurred to him to commit to memory any "fitting remarks." All he could say was, that he was deeply grateful for that mark of their feelings towards him, a sentiment which he reciprocated, and it would serve as a constant reminder, if one were needed, of their pleasant intercourse in other days.

W. K. Sullivan, Esq., on behalf of the local force of THE TRIBUNE, expressed their sincere regret at Mr. Medill's departure. They had been associated for years, and during that long time their constant intercourse had never been troubled by discord or disagreements. Their relations had not been those of superior and subordinate, but of friend and friend, and his departure was their personal loss.

Remarks were also made by the Hon. A. L. Morrison, John J. Fitzgibbon, and Guy Magee, after which the party had luncheon, and then adjourned to the parlors, where Prof. Gustave Geary played on the piano and sang several songs, which were highly appreciated by the audience. Miss Sarah Conley, by special request, played after the Professor, and was complimented by him and by all present on her brilliant performance. A couple of hours flew swiftly by in pleasant intercourse, and the gathering broke up after wishing the guest of the occasion all the good luck that could possibly happen him.

Mr. Medill left for Washington last evening.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—5 p. m.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland, 8¾@8⅞; Orleans, 9; sales 12,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 4,000. Cotton to arrive, lower.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; red winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d. Flour, 28@29s. Corn, 35s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 31,000 qrs, of which 9,000 qrs were American.

Provisions—Beef 90s; pork, 71s 6d; Cumberland middles, 45s; short ribs, 41s.

LONDON Dec. 2—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £102,000. Consols for money, 93@92¼ ex-coupon; on account, 92¼. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93⅞; do of '67, 97⅛; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, [illegible]; Erie, 39; preferred, 58⅛. New York Central, 77.

Tallow, 4s 3d@4s 5d.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Rentes, 58f 75c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—HOGS—Thirty-two cars, or 3,870 head, arrived after noon; no sales of live weights. City dressed easier; closed at 5¾@6¼c per lb.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 765; total for the week, 3,000. The market moderately active at ¼@½c advance from last week's closing prices, owners holding a strong advance. The run is light, the attendance of buyers fair. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales include 660 Ohio steers, 1,000@1,550 lbs, at $4.00@6.50; 22 Illinois oxen, 1,671 lbs, at $5.75; 99 Illinois steers, 998@1,038 lbs, at $4.00@5.30; 47 Michigan steers, 994@1,100 lbs, at $4.00@4.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,400; total for the week, 6,600. The market is active, with a slight improvement from last week's prices. The sales were 2,000 Michigan sheep, 61@84 lbs, at $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 300; total for the week, 22,000, against 20,300 for the same time last week. The market is 20c per cwt in advance of last week's closing prices. Sales, 2,000 Ohio and Michigan hogs, 130@200 lbs, at $4.30@4.60.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The trade movement to-day was restricted by the stormy weather, but jobbing branches were rather more active. The market for cotton goods remains unsettled, and the prices of brown and bleached goods rule irregular. Cotton flannels are in steady demand and firm. Prints and ginghams less active. Dress goods dull; cassimeres and cottonades taken more freely by the clothing trade. Cloths and overcoatings remain inactive.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Wool advancing; tendency active and higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 50@52c; extra, 48@50c; medium, 48@52c; coarse, 45@47c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 43@45c; medium, 45@48c; coarse, 45@47c; combing, washed, 58@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 31@33c; coarse and medium, washed, 32@33½c; tub washed, 47@52½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Crude petroleum quiet, 7¾@8¼c; refined, 13c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling upland, 15⅞c.

Breadstuffs—Flour less active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.75@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.85@8.50; extra Ohio, $6.85@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour more active and advancing at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal scarce and firm; Western, $3.50@3.90. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 135,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.48@1.51; white Michigan, $1.75@1.81; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55. Rye quiet; Western and State, $1.00@1.15. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull and declining; receipts, 13,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 75½@[illegible]; do in store, 72@73c; yellow Western, afloat, 76c; damaged and heated, 5[illegible]@65c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 32,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 55@58c; old do, 56c; white, 58@59c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; Western, 20@22c.

HAY—Quiet and firm.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee, quiet; Rio, 20@23½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7¼@7½c. Molasses quiet. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5⅞c; refined, 13¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 40½@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand and steady; new mess, $15.00 spot; $15.50 seller March; prime mess, $14.50; city prime mess, $16.50; stock of pork in store here, Dec. 2, 4,000 brls old; 5,000 brls new. Beef quiet; first grade plain mess, $9.50@10.50; extra prime, $11.50@12.50; stock on hand Dec. 1, 11,000 brls old, 6,000 brls new. Hams quiet, at $10.00@[illegible]. Tierce beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet and weak; long clear, 7½@7¾c spot; short clear, 7⅛c, short ribs, 7⅛@7¼c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅛c spot; 8⅛c December; 8¼c January; 8 13-16c March; 8⅛c February.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; Western firkin, 25@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet, at 13½c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.2[illegible]; No. 3 red fall, $1.32. Corn firmer, but slow; new No. 2 mixed, 45c, in east elevator; 45½@46c regular. Oats firmer and quiet at 36½@37c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and lower at 68@71c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.00@13.50. Bulk meats firm and quiet; clear rib, 6⅛c, December. Bacon—Nothing doing. Green shoulders, 4½c. Lard firm at 7¾@7⅞c.

HOGS—Quiet at 4@4½c; weather too soft for packing; receipts, 7,635.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Dull; prices nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand fair; prices advanced to $7.10@8.65. Wheat firm at $1.43@1.47. Corn quiet; old ear, 50@51c; shelled and new ear, 48c. Rye firm at 85@86c. Oats firm at 34@46c. Barley firm; fall, 1.10@1.40.

GROCERIES—Firm.

OILS—Steady.

EGGS—Firm at 27c.

BUTTER—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier and nominal at $13.75@14.00. Lard—Kettle steady; jobbing, 8c; steam held at 7¾c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6⅞c. Bacon dull; only jobbing sales; shoulders, 6¾@6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, all new meat.

HOGS—Dull at $4.40@4.70; receipts estimated at 14,500; shipments, 1,500. Green meats nominal. Weather unfavorable. No transactions made public.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 2, $1.05¼; December, $1.06¼; January, $1.08¼. Oats—Demand fair; market firm; No. 2, 35c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 49½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 73c. Barley—No. 2, $1.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 174,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; prices 2@3c lower; No. 1, $1.50½. Corn steady at 56½c. Oats—Demand good at 41c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.43; amber Michigan, cash and December, $1.44½; January, $1.49½; February, $1.53½@1.54; No. 2 red, cash, 98c. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.10@5.12½.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled, but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm; red, $1.55; amber, $1.67@1.70. Rye held at [illegible]. Corn active; yellow and mixed Western, 70@72c. Oats moderately active; white and mixed, 51@52c.

PETROLEUM—In better demand and firm; crude held at 9¾@10c; refined, 13c.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½@94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn active; mixed Western, 70@71. Oats in better demand; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye firm at 80@86c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong; fair to prime Rio, [illegible].

WHISKY—Firmer at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53. Corn quiet at 65c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1.53@1.55.

—An American barber has established himself in Stuttgart, with genuine high-back chairs and the usual conversational abilities.

THE COUNCIL [illegible]

Composition of t[illegible] tant [illegible]

Dissatisfaction of t[illegible] me[illegible]

How They Propose [illegible] sentr[illegible]

CITY IN[illegible]

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Composition of the More Important Ones.

Dissatisfaction of the Slighted Aldermen.

How They Propose to Show Their Resentment.

During the reading of the Mayor's inaugural in the Council Chamber Monday evening, there was a respectful silence, except once, or perhaps twice, when the candidates for office outside the railing felt bound to break forth in applause, which was taken up and prolonged by the honorable gentlemen inside the sacred inclosure, the first manifestation of approval coming when the financial statement dropped, sentence by sentence, and word by word, from the Clerk's lips. When the recommendation to cut down the tax-levy and confine the expenditures to absolutely necessary measures was uttered, people outside felt bound to applaud, and did so, but the honorable Aldermen were ominously silent. That touched their prerogative, and they felt the encroachment. The reference to the Sunday law was well received, which is more than can be said of the recommendation to postpone the erection of the new City Hall. Of course, there was clapping of hands and stamping of shoes at the conclusion of the message.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The fact is, that the Aldermen did not much care what the Mayor said, and their hearts were palpitating until they heard how they were put on the committees. A graveyard silence prevailed as the Clerk read the doom of each man. There was no surprise when McGrath was announced at the head of Finance. He got what he wanted, and perhaps none of the twenty-three would have objected had they thought they had been treated with any degree of fairness. They asserted that McGrath had sacrificed them to secure himself and a few personal friends. He had Finance, the best committee in the Council. With him are Lynch and Schaffner, of the North Side, and Heath of the West Side, while Spaulding is the only man to represent the South Side, which pays the most taxes. The South Side Aldermen blamed the Mayor for discriminating against their constituents, in not giving them a fair representation on the tax-levying committee. They were angry, and are so still.

RAILROADS.

Next came Railroads, second in importance only to Finance and Public Buildings. Lengacher was made Chairman, instead of the old Chairman, Woodman, who was put at the foot, but who far better understands the intricate system of railroads now centering in the city, and is more competent to handle the delicate questions that may arise when new roads apply for admission. Richardson, McGrath, and Stout are the other members of the Committee. McGrath controls Lengacher, Richardson, and Stout. It may be remarked that Richardson voted with McGrath, and that Stout is enraged because he was badly treated. He would have liked the Chairmanship of the Railroad Committee, and would have been a better man than Lengacher, but he wasn't inside when the committee-slate was written up. Richardson was put at the head of Judiciary, and that shows where his vote will go.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Ald. Corcoran got Fire and Water, and Mahr and Foley are with him, together with Woodman and Stone. McGrath is said to control this Committee also. Moore is the only member of the opposition who got a committee, and that is Schools, for which he is eminently fitted by taste and experience. Mr. Reidy and Mr. Eckhardt are with him, but it is not a congenial place. Mr. Lynch is another, better educated than Reidy and Eckhardt, but how is his position on this Committee going to forward his pet measure of repealing the order which compels distillers to remove and bury swill, instead of feeding it to cattle?

Cannon was given Wharves and Public Grounds, to console him for the loss of a commission as County Justice, which the Governor refused to issue. Schmitz was put with him, and so were Jonas, Tom Bailey, and Moore. Cannon is loyal to McGrath. Jonas might have got this Committee, but he declined to submit unconditionally to the former. Wharfing Privileges was conferred upon Kehoe, with Clark at the tail and O'Brien and Warren in the middle. O'Brien is angry. He feels that he has been foully dealt with, and that the Ninth Ward has been left out in the cold. Fitzgerald, a new man, was the person chosen for local Assessments. Reidy again appears as second on the Committee, Moore as third, while Hildreth and Murphy bring up the rear. White, a young man from the Eleventh, took the Bridewell. Heath, an experienced Alderman, is second, and then come Tom Bailey, Spaulding, and Jonas. Schaffner was made Chairman of Police, which was regarded as an indication that he will vote with McGrath, though on Monday he voted against him. Cullerton got Gas Lights, a very responsible place. McGrath controls the Committee. Hildreth takes charge of Harbor and Bridges, which will give him a chance to talk. And now comes Tom Foley, at the head of Printing, with Fitzgerald, McGrath, Murphy, and M. B. Bailey, to back up McGrath in his efforts to give the corporation printing to the *Times*. Bailey, contractor for the County Jail, was appointed Chairman of Public Buildings, a place which he coveted.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION.

The remainder of the committees are of lesser importance. Generally, the appointments have given dissatisfaction. The so-called law-and-order men got nothing, which was all they expected, so they are not very much disappointed. The "People's" men are simply furious. The distribution is considered to be unequal. The First, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards each got two Chairmanships, while others, equally entitled, got none. Tom Bailey, a new man, was put on five committees, while O'Brien, of the Ninth Ward, was almost ignored. Eckhardt, who is in his scond year, from the Fifteenth, was thrown overboard, and so was Stout, for neither got anything worth mention.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The result of these appointments is, that the disappointed feel sore, and will do anything to thwart the Mayor's wishes. The Irish are indignant, except McGrath, Cullerton, and Bailey, and the Germans are also angry. There will be new complications over the Mayor's nominees. There is some talk of not confirming Forrest as City Clerk, and the Hamilton men are again at work. The Board of Public Works is another bone of contention, and, altogether, it looks as if there were to be lively times next Monday evening.

CITY IN BRIEF.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held at No. 158 State street, third floor, this evening.

The monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock this morning.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Association will take place at No. 51 LaSalle street at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The Starr King Fraternity will give a sociable at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, to-morrow evening.

Nathan S. Grow has recently sold to Nettie M. Hamlin the premises Nos. 507, 509, 511, 513, and 515 West Madison street, at the corner of Sheldon, including Grow's Opera-House.

The Home Dramatic Club will perform the play of "The Victims," this evennig, in connection with the Fourth Unitarian Church fair, at Central Hall.

The lecture to have been delivered yesterday evening in the Methodist Church Block by Isaac C. Fallis was postponed on account of the weather until Tuesday evening, Dec. 9.

John Gleason, alias "Creamer," and Timothy Hickey are a couple of young roughs who infest Twenty-second street and vicinity. Banyon sent them to the Bridewell yesterday for six months.

The robbery case alleged to have taken place in the house of Mary Abs some time ago came up before Banyon yesterday morning, and was dismissed, no complainant appearing to prosecute.

John Gillespie broke into the flour and feed store corner of Sedgwick and Oak streets, and stole $14 from the till. Yesterday Justice Kauffmann continued the case till Saturday, in bail of $1,500.

Warrants were sworn out before Justice Haines yesterday for the arrest of Mrs. Susan C. Banks and William McRay Hoge, on the charge of pretending to be a firm, acting under the charter of the Chicago Honey Company, a corporation having special rights. The case is a novel one.

A Commander is to be elected at the adjourned meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves to be held at the Pacific Hotel, this evening and it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance of old members.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Cook County Sunday-School Convention, to be held in this city Dec. 16 and 17, will hold a meeting of conference at the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Saturday.

Martin Collins is a poor, crazy fellow, who has been hanging about West Randolph street for a long time. Justice Scully yesterday sent him to the County House, in order that he should not starve to death.

Monday afternoon a new gambling-house was opened on Clark street. The guests were welcomed by a supper which cost over $250. It would have required a hundred policemen to have taken charge of the many participants.

There will be a social in the parlors of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, north of Egan, the Rev. Dr. McKeag pastor, Thursday evening. Members of the congregation and their friends are invited to attend.

Thomas Duggan, of No. 105 Fulton street, had his right leg cut off, Sunday morning about 1 o'clock, while trying to get on a train of moving cars, at the Illinois Central depot. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he is attended by a surgeon of the railroad.

Yesterday morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, a carpenter, named J. P. Evans, was seriously injured at the *Times* building by a brick falling upon his head. He was removed to a physician's office near by, who pronounced the wound dangerous.

Officer Howard yesterday evening detected two fellows carrying off a sack of coffee at the corner of Kinzie and Desplaines streets, who, being pursued, dropped their booty, and made their escape. The coffee is at the Union Street Station awaiting its identification by the owner.

During such days as yesterday property-owners on some parts of Indiana avenue wonder whether they have riparian rights or not; the car-drivers prepare for marine disasters, and the railroad company discusses the advisability of supplying their conveyances with life-preservers.

To-day being the day of intercession and prayer for missions, there will be services in many of the Episcopal churches. At the Cathedral there will be service at half-past 10 this morning, and in the evening at a quarter to 8, when addresses will be delivered by various city rectors.

The statement made yesterday that Alexander Jones had been arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses, was incorrect. It was Alexander Innes whom John Forge had arrested, and the case will be tried this morning before Banyon. Meanwhile Innes is under bail of $500.

Henry Bergh, the humanitarian, will lecture in the Music Hall this evening, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. His subject will be "Our Speechless Slaves." No admission fee will be charged, and all are invited to be present. The high reputation of this philanthropist will doubtless secure him a large audience.

Among the articles offered for sale at the fair of the Rev. C. W. Wendte's church, which opens this evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, is a superb afghan, valued at $300, which it is proposed to donate to the minister receiving the most votes. Several candidates are already in the field.

Yesterday evening a man named Charles Detloff, residing at No. 306 Clybourn avenue, reported at the Armory Police Station that he had been knocked down, at the corner of State and Harrison streets, by an unknown person, who relieved him of a silver watch and chain, valued at $50, and a wallet containing $40 in currency and two money-orders issued by Frank Lawlor.

The Germans will establish a free dispensary at their new Home for the Poor on Union street, near Milwaukee avenue, in the building formerly occupied as offices by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Mr. Emil Dietzsch will have charge of this department, and every poor person in need of medicines will be supplied free of charge.

About noon yesterday a man named Charles Koecheing was seriously hurt by the bursting of an emery-wheel in the brass-works of Louis Woolf, No. 109 West Lake street. The injured man was taken to his house, on Mitchell street, between Loomis and Laflin, and attended by doctors. Several pieces of the stone were buried in his head, and his recovery is thought to be doubtful.

George Lawlor and John Keegan last Friday night broke into the clothing store of Sawyer Brothers, No. 303 West Division street, and made up a large package of goods worth $1,200, which they were about taking away with the horse belonging to the store when they were arrested, and yesterday taken before Justice Kauffman, who continued the case, in bail of $1,500, till the 5th inst.

Monday evening Ald. Frank Warren had Hugh Reed arrested for making threats against his life. Reed gave bail, and immediately assaulted Warren in such a manner that Officer Considine arrested him for disorderly conduct and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill, and Reed spent the night in a cell. Yesterday he was examined before Banyon, who continued the case for a week in bail of $2,000.

The placing of hay or straw upon the floor of cars and 'buses is a nuisance. In a single trip it becomes frightfully dirty, and as a means of keeping the feet warm it is a signal failure. To find a piece of money which has been dropped in it, is impossible,—a fact appreciated by the conductors and drivers, who examine the filthy mass carefully at the close of the day, and are generally rewarded with a collection of nickels, dimes, earrings, and other articles of value dropped by passengers. Coccoanut-matting would prove an improvement in every respect.

The Grand Jury yesterday failed to find true bills against Dr. Charles Earll, of No. 128 South Halsted street, and James Hill, of No. 22 Price place, the first having been held by the Coroner's jury on the charge of having committed an abortion on Mrs. Hill, and the latter as an accessory before the fact. The jury examined the evidence taken by the Coroner at the inquest, and found that the circumstances upon which the jury based their verdict never had any existence in fact, and were inferential. The prisoners will be released from custody this morning.

A peculiar circumstance occurred in the West Division yesterday. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while Jerry Kinney reclined in an easy-chair in his saloon, No. 211 South Halsted street, dozing away the tedious hours of a dull day, he was awakened by the tapping of finger-nails upon the window of his front door. Opening his eyes, he beheld two men standing outside, who seemed to be laughing at him. He arose and moved towards the door, the men backing to the outer edge of the sidewalk. Kinney, being somewhat nettled, followed them. During his absence from the saloon a lad stole slyly in, and taking the till to the rear of the place, began emptying its contents into his pockets. He was about to replace the till when Kinney detected him. The boy made a hasty exit by the back door, closely followed by the saloon-keeper. A hue and cry was raised, and, before the boy had traveled a distance of half a block, twenty people, men women, and children, were in pursuit of him. The little fellow held out manfully, until he had left his pursuers five or six blocks behind him, when, worn out, he crawled under a sidewalk, where he was quickly surrounded, and compelled to surrender himself and give up the money. Officer Hogan took him into custody, and locked him up at the Union Street Station, where he gave the name of John Moriarty.

Justice Banyon yesterday made a learned decision in an interesting case, entitled, Charles Cleaver, John S. Sargent, Capt. Gillis, William Gray, James R. Hill, and R. W. Dunham v. Mrs. Catherine Cook. Mr. George Leonard, of Ewing & Leonard, appeared for the plaintiffs, and George G. Bellows for the defendant. It came out in evidence that in 1866 Mr. Cleaver built a sewer from Vincennes avenue to Lake Michigan, along Egan avenue, passing through Mrs. Cook's lot. That lady utilized the waters of the sewer by turning them into a duck-pond. After a few months, people in the vicinity noticed very unpleasant smells, and, finding out whence they came, tried to get Mrs. Cook not to obstruct the sewer. They were unsuccessful, and finally she closed the sewer with clay. The obstruction was soon made evident by the stagnation of water in the cellars of houses on Egan avenue, from Vincennes avenue to the lake, and a committee of citizens waited on Mrs. Cook with a petition requesting her to remove the obstruction. She refused, and the petitioners thereupon had her arrested and taken before Justice Banyon. The examination lasted five hours, and resulted in Mrs. Cook being found guilty of a misdemeanor, for which she was fined $5 and costs. She was hardly released when she was rearrested upon the same charge, on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Leonard, as the Attorney for the City of Chicago. The examination will take place before Banyon this morning.

A New Cereal.

A new cereal has been grown in Oregon which has puzzled the farmers, as it is unlike any grain with which they are familiar. From seven to ten stalks grow from one root to a height of about four feet, and these stalks, or straws, are thin and hard. The radicals are tough and spread widely. The heads are six inches in length and covered with a heavy beard, each filament being five inches long. The grain is double the length of a kernel of wheat, and, instead of being firm and compact, is hollow, the cavity containing glutinous matter. While the grain bears a closer resemblance to wheat than anything else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose by a farmer in Tillamook County nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance, and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the product. He distributed a portion of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who this year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The familiar and always popular opera of "Martha," which has been given in this city times almost innumerable, as compared with other operas, initiated the Kellogg season last evening at Hooley's, and, although the weather was of the very worst,—rain and drizzle overhead and mud under foot,—the attractions of "Martha" were superior to all obstacles, and the theatre was crowded to suffocation, every seat not only being occupied, but every inch of standing room also in the lobbies. The presence of so large an audience, upon such a night, and after a disappointment in the announcement of the opening night, which is usually a serious drawback, was a compliment which must have been very gratifying to Miss Kellogg, coming, as it did upon the occasion of her debut in English opera in this city; and the compliment was emphasized with applause and floral tributes, during the evening, which ought to persuade her to mark this night in her operatic career with a very white stone.

The cast of the opera was as follows:

Martha	Miss Kellogg
Nancy	Mrs. Seguin
Lionel	Maas
Plunkett	Hall
Tristan	Seguin
Sheriff	Bartleman

Miss Kellogg's "Martha," in the Italian version, is familiar to all opera-goers, as it is a part in which she has very often appeared here. In the English version, she is even more acceptable, as her clear enunciation makes the text intelligible to the audience, and thus adds to the effect very perceptibly. She had evidently not recovered from her indisposition, and sang at times with considerable effort; but still her fine vocalism was apparent at all times, and not even a cold, nor the very perceptible anxiety that everything should go right on the stage, nor her occasional efforts to set the conductor into the right tempos, prevented her from giving her most conscientious efforts to the music of her part. Dramatically, Miss Kellogg does not catch the subtle comedy of the character altogether, but still there was an element of refinement and grace about it which was very pleasant. In some of her vocal numbers, especially in "The Last Rose of Summer" and the duo which follows it, she sang in splendid style, getting a handsome encore for the former.

Mrs. Seguin was, as she always has been, the most charming little *Nancy* on the stage, full of naivete and rollicking fun, expressed in a quiet and pert way, which makes her fairly irresistible. Her voice was in admirable condition,—in fact, what weather is bad enough to affect this iron little woman? When Mrs. Seguin gives out, chaos will come again in opera. She seems to be proof against all haps and mishaps, and accidents of time, place, and weather, altough her roles are very trying, as they require her presence on the stage at almost every performance. Such a faithful, conscientious, and reliable artist cannot be too highly prized.

The other leading parts were not so satisfactorily filled. Maas, the new tenor, a singer of the Lotti sort, has a very light, throaty voice, which is very sweet, however, in some parts, and is capable of making some very strong effects when he is warmed up, and does not have to sing against the orchestra and the other voices combined. In the "Lost, proscribed" he made a bad break, which may, however, have been the effect of a cold under which he is suffering, as, in the duo in the next act, he took the same note without difficulty, and with a power for which no one would have given him credit in the earlier part of the opera. He has apparently not much knowledge of stage business, and was rather dismally serious for even the love-lorn *Lionel*, but he was always dignified and easy in his bearing, and evidently gave his most conscientious efforts to the performance of his character. His singing of the romanza in the fourth act wash is best piece of vocalization, and, in fact, he made it the feature of the evening, receiving an enthusiastic encore, which developed into a perfect ovation. In this act Mrs. Seguin also carried of an encore for her hunting song.

Mr. Hall was *Plunkett*, and would have been a better one had he had low voice enough to give effect to his music, and had he restrained his tendency to make sport upon the stage when sport was out of place, as, for instance, in the singing of the "Good Night" quartette, and on one or two other occasions. His general singing was rather better than he has done here before, but he still has room enough for improvement. Mr. Seguin acted his unimportant part very cleverly, and spoke what little he had to sing. At least it is charitable to assume he was talking and not singing.

The chorus is small but effective, numbering abut twenty voices. The tenors and bassos would make good brigands, and the sopranos and altos, who have summered and wintered through many a season of Italian, German, and English opera, have not grown any handsomer as they have grown older. The orchestra, which is under the charge of Mr. Howson, needs trimming down. It is altogether too demonstrative in so small a house.

This evening "Rigoletto" will be given, in which Mrs. Van Zandt will make her debut. As it is many years since this opera has been given here, we append a summary of its plot:

Rigoletto, nominally the jester of the libertine, *Duke of Mantua* (Mr. Maas), among his other misdeeds, assists his master in the seduction of the wife of the *Count Ceprano* (Mr. Neal). This excites the anger of the Count and his followers, and they determine to visit *Rigoletto* with vengeance. Another noble of the Court, *Count Monterone* (Mr. Bartleman), has also had his honor assailed through *Rigoletto*, and, in an interview with the *Duke* and his minion, invokes vengeance on them with such appalling earnestness that *Rigoletto* ever afterwards reverts to the malediction in dismay, and with an inward conviction that it will one day be fulfilled. The *Duke* has a daughter of his own named *Gilda* (Mad. Van Zandt), on whose purity he dotes. So rigidly has he guarded and concealed her, that her existence was hardly known to any but himself. But the *Duke* discovered the maiden at her devotions, and under pretense of being a poor student, he had won her affections, and traced her to her home. From this dwelling, *Ceprano* and his followers, supposing her to be *Rigoletto's* mistress, undertook to tear her by force; and, by pretending that it is *Ceprano's* wife—whose house adjoins—that they are thus about to abduct, they make *Rigoletto* (Mr. Hall) an instrument in the ravishment of his own daughter, whom they convey to the palace of the *Duke*. Enraged to madness at the trick that has been practiced on him, he hires a bravo named *Sparafucile* (Mr. Peakes) to assassinate the *Duke*; and the latter, aided by the blandishments of his sister, allures the *Duke* to a dilapidated inn, intending there to fulfill his compact, and to cast the body into a river that runs by. But the *Duke's* fascinating manners so win upon *Magdalena* (Mrs. Seguin), the sister, that she becomes desirous of saving him. *Rigoletto* has desired his daughter to disguise herself in male attire, and thus to effect her escape to Verona; but, before departing, he brings her to the neighborhood of the inn, that she may learn the *Duke's* faithlessness from observation. While thus outside the inn, she hears an altercation between *Sparafucile* and *Magdalena*, relative to the contemplated murder of the *Duke*, and a declaration by the former that he will assuredly assassinate him unless some one shall happen to come by whom he could substitute for him so as to get from *Rigoletto* the promised reward. With a woman's devotion, *Gilda* resolves to sacrifice herself for the man she so madly loves, and, knocking at the door, and demanding admittance, she is stabbed as she enters. *Sparafucile* thrusts her into a sack, and delivers her to her father as the one he had compacted to slay. *Rigoletto* is about to cast the sack into the rushing waters, when the voice of the *Duke*, heard in the distance, apprises him that there is some dreadful mistake. He opens the sack, and discovers his still living daughter, who, however, speedily expires, while *Rigoletto* sinks to the earth, overwhelmed with the fulfillment of the dreadful malediction.

M'VICKER'S.

In an esthetic as well as in a purely physical light, what is one man's meat may be another man's poison. The omnivorous appetite of one may, possibly, swallow with ravenous appreciation the coarse provender which daintier palates would shrink from. And it is not only possible, but very nearly certain, that a dramatic performance which would be keenly relished by the few, would be not only unpalatable, but absolutely tasteless, to the many. Such a condition of affairs is frequently illustrated. The rank flavor of the Murphy and Emmett performance is just as ungrateful to the lover of true dramatic art as the garlic and oil of the Spanish peasant to the unaccustomed stomach of the American epicure. The unexpected postponement of the first performance of English opera Monday evening was not without interest, in the revelation it made to hundreds of people, of the little provision made for the more cultivated patrons of amusement. When the holders of tickets for the opera Monday evening found the doors closed, and an invitation to return their tickets and get back the money, many of them, tempted down-town with their wives, cast about for some place of amusement in which to spend the evening. It is fair to suppose that an opera audience represents the most cultivated and intelligent portion of the community. It is certainly a fact, as the Treasurer of McVicker's Theatre will admit, that there is a class in Chicago who patronize opera, and the highest order of dramatic entertainments. Where were these people to spend the evening? They consulted, and recollected the following places of amusement, and the attractions offered, as follows: McVicker's Theatre, Lotta; Hooley's Theatre, closed; Academy of Music, the leg drama; Myers' Opera-House, Arlington & Cotton's minstrels; the Globe Theatre, Harry Linden; Olympic Theatre; Dr. Kahn's Museum, and several minor places. Now, where in the city could they find a rational entertainment? McVicker's was the nearest theatre, had the highest prestige, a very fair stock company, and a star who is always looked upon as a magnet for those who do not care for anything more than slang and antics. These opera-goers distributed themselves between McVicker's and the Minstrels, and, in the leading theatre, they were entirely out of their element. It is not the object of these remarks to throw any aspersions on Lotta, but merely to illustrate the fact that, with all our boasted cultivation as a community, theatre managers do not find the cultured portion of it sufficiently large or generous to support more than one place of amusement in which they can enjoy a performance. No one who has sat through "Little Nell," as acted by Lotta, can have the hardihood to assert that it is, strictly speaking, a dramatic performance at all. The conspicuous characters are assumed by the star, and subordinated to her particular method of treatment. The principal characteristics are, therefore, slang, banjo-playing, dancing, animal spirits, and certain liberties in action and gesture which would not be tolerated in anybody but Lotta, and are merely permitted in her because it is the fashion to smile at her when she wags her foot at the audience, throws out her leg after the traditional fashion of the amorous old man in the old plays, and quotes with true Bowery intonation the trite and meaningless Bowery remark, "If you're coming, come along." Why the audience laugh at these things the disappointed opera-goers are at a loss to conjecture; they look at one another and say: "Is not all this a little vulgar? Have we not wandered into a variety hall? Is this the sort of entertainment our newspapers indorse as sprightly, winning, full of life and full of fun, and all that sort of thing?" And thereupon they make up their minds not to trust the newspapers any more, and, moreover, not to run the risk of any more such weary evenings. They are too well-bred to get up and go away; have too much respect for the audience to talk and whisper, and are compelled to sit through the performance looking like criminals suffering their just deserts. They go away and say—and there is no denying it—that whatever Lotta may be, as Lotta, she is nothing as an actress; and that, while they are very glad some people like her performances, they are very sorry that they do not. And then they add, that some way or another, she does please a great many people, which is very true. And with this commentary on the opera-goer, we shall take the liberty of leaving the star. As to the support last evening, it was in every way worthy of a more favorable opportunity. Mr. Bock as *Sampson Brass* was deserving of high praise. It was a very clever piece of character-acting. Mr. Pierce as *Quilp* was equally commendable. He adhered somewhat to the traditions of the past, but was occasionally original. Mr. George Holland, as *Slum*, gave, as usual, a very conscientious rendering of a character bordering painfully on caricature. Mr. Seymour displayed a versatility for which even his friends did not give him full credit, appearing "in cork," and playing on that odious instrument of torture, the concertina, with the skill of a musician. Mrs. Stoneall, as *Mrs. Jarley*, in make-up and action left nothing to be desired, and Mr. Rainford as *Little Nell's* grandfather, *Trent*, as he becomes in the drama, filled the part most creditably. But whatever was good in the acting of the players was lost in the pranks and kicks of the star. And when the crowning inconsistency of the whole performance, the apotheosis of *Little Nell* preceded the fall of the curtain, half the audience thought it very fine, and the remainder wondered whether they had not stupidly misconceived a very funny climax.

THE CAMILLA URSO CONCERT.

If the Star Course managers could but control the elements with the same skill and ability that they do their entertainments, they would not have permitted Old Prob to have so interfered with their plans as he did last night. It was unfortunate that the severe storm should have prevented, as it undoubtedly did, many from enjoying a concert of such real merit as the one given by the Urso Troupe last evening in Music Hall. The hall was only comfortably full, instead of being crowded as it should have been to meet such an artist as Camilla Urso on her re-entre into the city after such a long absence. The opera undoubtedly attracted many away, but those who were fortunate enough to be present listened to one of the most pleasing musical entertainments of the season. The programme was of a popular character, and the appreciation of the audience may be understood from the fact that there were seven encores during the evening.

The opening number was Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," performed by Sauret, a recent comer from Paris. He is a very pleasing performer, with, however, no such marked characteristics as would call for a special mention. His playing was smooth and careful, and his execution even, if not brilliant. While he displayed no great command of his instrument, his performance showed him to be a careful student, and a pianist of considerable promise.

A duet, "Love and War," by Cooke, was the second number on the programme, and was given by Messrs. Karl and Thomas with so much spirit that it called forth a decided encore. Karl is a tenor whose clear, ringing voice, under admirable control, is well adapted for concert purposes. His singing last night was perhaps the best, as it was the most appreciated, feature of the vocal portion of the programme. Mr. J. R. Thomas, who is so well known through his numerous and popular compositions, has a rich, full base voice, even and powerful, but he was evidently suffering from the effects of the weather last night. In the "Laughing Song," sung as an encore, and in his admirable rendering of the aria from Rossini's "Cinderella," "Ye Tormentors," he displayed to the best the flexible qualities of and his admirable control over his voice.

Miss Edith Abell, who appeared in the third number of the programme, has a sweet and expressive voice, but lacking the cultivation which such a really good organ deserves. Her voice is more a contralto than soprano, and her selections in the programme were not calculated to display it to the best advantage. Her method is faulty, and she does not manage her voice with either skill or knowledge. There was only one selection, and that an encore, which showed its good qualities—a tender and touching ballad by Mrs. Seaverns, of this city, "The days are sweet and long," which was rendered with good expression and sweetness.

But, of course, the feature of the evening's programme was Camilla Urso's playing. Her first selection was Ernst's "Rondo Papageno," which was well calculated to display to the full the complete control to which she had subjected her instrument. It was a most brilliant and powerful rendering—the palpitating tones of the violin, the rapid staccato passages, the clear, crisp, delicate touch of the bow, and the broad rich harmonics exciting the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm that was scarcely satisfied with the morceau—a cavitana by Raff—given as an encore. In this, however, the tenderness and richness of her playing were manifested more than in any other of the evening's selection. In the second part she gave Paganini's "Witches' Dance," and as an encore "The Carnival of Venice," in both of which her brilliant execution, her marvelous bowing, and the breadth and fullness of her playing were fully exhibited, proving her the master of her instrument and her right to the eminent position she has long occupied as one of the greatest violinists of the age. Altogether the concert was a memorable one, and will be long remembered by those who were present, who will regret that it is the only opportunity to hear Miss Urso during the season.

CHURCH BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert will be given this evening at Carr's Academy, 727 Cottage Grove avenue, for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Mark's Church, at which many of our best home singers will appear in the following very excellent programme:

PART I.

1. Piano Solo............ *Frank Rohner.*
2. Song—"Thinking of Thee".........Blumenthal — *Mrs. T. E. Stacy.*
3. Song—"It is Enough"—Elijah.........Mendelssohn — *Mrs. Fritz Foltz.*
4. Song—"Gretchum um Spinnarde".........Schubert — *Mrs. O. K. Johnson.*
5. Schumann Quartette — *Messrs. Bird, Williams, Hale, and Tilden.*

PART II.

1. Piano Solo............ *Prof. Rohner.*
2. Song—"The Storm".........Hullah — *Mrs. Johnson.*
3. Song—"The Days Are Sweet and Long".........Mrs. C. L. Seaverns — *Mrs. Foltz.*
4. Song—"Where Is the Little Gipsey's Home?". Levy — *Mrs. Stacy.*
5. Quartette............ *Schumann Quartette.*

Oil Paintings.

The continued sale of oil paintings at Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co.'s salesroom, Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph, should attract another crowd of buyers. The prices obtained yesterday were certainly low enough, so that any one can have an opportunity. The prices were hardly the value of the frames. The remainder of the collection, to be closed out this morning, includes several of the best pictures, and, as this is the last day, the attendance should be large, and this opportunity should not be allowed to pass without securing one or more out of this collection, which is as desirable as anything our citizens have had an opportunity to purchase from.

Fine Watch Repairing.

We would call the attention of the possessors of fine watches to the fact that about sixteen years' experience in the business gives us, especially when coupled with the fact of having some of the most skillful workmen in the country, many advantages over other jewelry establishments in regard to fine watch repairing. R. J. Morse & Co., watchmakers and jewelers, Lake and Clark streets.

A Bear on the Track.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Tuesday, as a freight train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road was running through a piece of woods in Clinton County, the engineer observed a large bear on the track. Bruin stood up and snuffed at the coming locomotive, but when it was within about thirty feet of him he evidently concluded he would get worsted in a hug, and fled the track. The whistle was screamed and the bell jingled, and the bear threw snow until he disappeared in a swamp.

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Greece..........Dec. 13 | Italy..........Dec. 27
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MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, the flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

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C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 3,
Verdi's Celebrated Opera,
RIGOLETTO,
OR THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
With the following brilliant cast:
MISS JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, MR. JOSEPH MAAS, G. F. HALL, HENRY PEAKES, TH. BARTLEMANN, MISS STARBIRD, &c.
Thursday—Faust—KELLOGG.
Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Habelmann, W. Carlton, H. Peakes, Miss Starbird, Mr. Kinross.
Friday—Maritana.
Miss Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. G. T. Hall, Mr. W. Carlton.
Saturday Evening—Fra Diavolo.
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Reserved Seats can be obtained at Box Office of Theatre only. Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, according to location. General admission $1. Family Circle, 50 cts.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

a (a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 6:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; [illegible] Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Rigoletto."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Sinbad the Sailor." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Waiting for the Verdict." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Two B'hoys." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

THANKS TO THE TIMELY DISCOVERY OF MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the hearts of many parents have been made glad by witnessing the beneficial effects which this remedy never fails to produce during the critical period of teething.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 3, 1873.

Among the recommendations made by the President in his message is an amendment to the National Constitution incorporating the principle of what is known in this State as the "Mayor's bill," whereby the Executive can approve portions of an appropriation act and disapprove of the rest. The recommendation is a wise one. If adopted, it would break up the great abuse which is now practiced of loading an appropriation bill with all manner of jobs, and forcing the President to approve or veto the whole.

The result of the recent election for members of the General Assembly of the German Empire is stated as follows: National Liberals, 177; Party of Progress, 69; Free Conservatives, 40; New Conservatives, 21; Old Conservatives, 6; Ministers, 10; Ultramontanes, 85; and Particularists, 22; total, 430. The majority needed by the Government is 216, for which it relies upon the National Liberals and Party of Progress, which, combined, will give it 30 more than a majority. In religious affairs, however, there are several members of this majority who are opposed to the present severe policy of the Empire.

It cannot have escaped the attention of the public that Gov. Palmer's attitude in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case is simply that of an attorney employing all lawful means to serve his clients. Although it became necessary for him, as a last resort, to bring an action before Judge Treat against the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, who were his clients in the former case before Judge Tipton, his duties plainly required him not to abandon the property in dispute so long as any fair means remained to retain possession. Arguments were made before Judge Treat yesterday on the question of the jurisdiction of the United States District Court over the subject matter.

Bishop Cummins' schism has resulted in a new sect which was formed yesterday in New York. It is known as the Reformed Episcopalian Church. The meeting of yesterday styled itself the First Council of that denomination. The resolutions which it adopted will be apt to excite considerable stir in orthodox Episcopal circles. Episcopacy they declare to be not a Divine institution, but merely a very ancient and desirable form of worship, and they reject the notion that the Church of Christ exists only in accordance with one form of ecclesiastical polity. Ministers of other evangelical denominations will be admitted to the new Church without reordination upon passing a satisfactory examination, and members of other denominations are received with equal liberality. They accept the Prayer-Book of 1785, but assert their right to alter it as they think best.

Congress did little yesterday but listen to the President's message, which, as well as Secretary Richardson's report, is referred to elsewhere. Mr. Sumner endeavored to gain the ear of the Senate for his new Civil Rights bill, but failed. In the House, several resolutions were adopted. One of them instructs the Judiciary Committee to examine the facts of the operation of the Bankruptcy law, and report such amendments as will simplify proceedings taken under it, and reduce their cost. The fertile subject of compromises by the Treasury Department of suits brought for violations of the Revenue laws was brought up by Mr. Dawes. He offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what amounts his Department has received from such settlements by the New York and Boston Custom-Houses, and what sums were paid to informers and all other parties.

There was an extended argument yesterday before United States Judge Treat on the motion to dismiss the injunction which he granted in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case. The motion to dismiss was supported in an elaborate argument, which will be found elsewhere, in which Mr. Crawford holds that the Receiver appointed by the McLean County Court cannot legally be interfered with by Judge Treat. Gov. Palmer, on the other hand, contended that the Receivers appointed by Judge Tipton had no right to take possession of the road, as, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust concerning default of interest, it had already reverted to the Scott party. Judge Tipton's order was directed against the Railroad Company, but the Company had already forfeited the road to the other party.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with a fair aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was active, and 30c per brl lower, closing at $12.90 cash, and $13.85@13.90 seller February. Lard was less active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.35@7.40 cash, and $7.85@7.90 seller February. Meats were quiet and easier, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs, 6½c for short clear, all boxed, and 8@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and easier, at 89½c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm, at $4.75@4.87½ per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and 1c lower, closing at $1.07¾ cash, $1.07 seller the month, and $1.08⅜ seller January. Corn was moderately active, and easier, closing at 46c cash, and 46½c seller January. Oats were more active, and a shade easier, closing at 34½c cash, and 35c seller January. Rye was in good demand, and 1@2c higher, closing at 73c. Barley was active and excited, closing at $1.50 for No. 2, and $1.08@1.09 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 495,182 bu wheat; 880,553 bu corn; 234,486 bu oats; 36,134 bu rye; and 390,215 bu barley. Hogs opened active and higher, but closed quiet and easy at Monday's quotations, or at $4.00@4.30. The cattle and sheep markets were firmer, and a trifle more active.

The President has appointed the present Attorney-General, George H. Williams, to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Williams' public life began as a Judge of a State Court in Oregon. While holding that office he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years. He was then appointed a member of the Joint High Commission which prepared the Alabama Claims treaty with Great Britain. Upon the resignation of Mr. Akerman, he was made Attorney-General, and has now been appointed Chief Justice. Mr. Williams, while not possessing the high qualities popularly expected of a successor of Jay, Marshall, Taney, and Chase, is, nevertheless, a man of respectable talents and character. The appointment is a better one than that of Mr. Conkling would have been. It is a better one, we think, than was generally expected.

Of the two propositions brought before the Senate for a change in the method of choosing the President of the United States, that of Mr. Morton is likely to command much more favorable consideration than Mr. Sumner's. Mr. Sumner proposes a radical change to an election by popular vote of the whole country, thus abolishing State lines so far as the National Executive is concerned, and abolishing the office of Vice-President altogether. There will be serious doubts in all sections of the country about the advisability of this radical departure from the Federal system. Mr. Morton's proposition, on the other hand, recognizes the Federal principle by the district votes, each State having a number of votes equal to the number of Congressional Districts it contains, which it casts according to the voice of the several districts, instead of casting one vote, determined by the majority of the people of the State. There is no doubt that this plan will bring out a fairer expression of the people's choice without sacrificing the recognized independence of State votes. It also has the merit of abolishing the useless machinery of the Electoral College. Whatever change is made in the mode of electing the President, it should be accompanied by a constitutional amendment making the President ineligible to a second term.

The first day of Congress was marked by the introduction of several bills to repeal the Salary-Grab law. Senator Wright, of Iowa, proposes to repeal the increase of the salary of members of Congress, but to leave that of the President at $50,000 until the close of the present Administration, when it shall be $25,000. Senator Conkling has been splitting hairs ever since last March concerning the power of a member of Congress to return to the Treasury the back-pay voted at the last session, and now offers a bill to make such return legal. It is to be hoped that no such bill for the relief of idiots will pass. The prevailing sentiment seems to be in favor of a repeal of the law, so far as Congress is concerned, and so far as the present Congress is involved, less the money already drawn. Each member of the present Congress has already received nine months' forward pay, or $6,125, before taking his seat. To repeal the Salary bill will be to leave him but $3,875 for the remaining fifteen months of his time. The members object to disgorging, and will probably retain the high salary for the year ending in March, and for the year to follow will take $5,000 with mileage. This, however, will not satisfy the country. The people demand the unconditional repeal of the Grab law in the very words in which it stands, beginning at last March, and anything less than this will be visited with popular indignation.

The tyranny of party in general, and the folly of the Democratic party in particular, were illustrated simultaneously by the holding of a Democratic caucus just prior to the assembling of Congress. With a clear majority of two-thirds against them, the Democrats of the House were determined to perpetuate the traditional absurdity of sticking together as a party through thick and thin, even at the sacrifice of the influence they might otherwise exert by freedom of action, and by an alliance with the right side when the majority party is divided on any question. The attachment of the Democratic party to the corrupt school of politics was further illustrated by the refusal of the caucus to adopt a resolution condemnatory of the salary-grabbers, and also by the persistent choice of Fernando Wood as the Democratic nominee for Speaker. There was only one saving feature about this action,—the withdrawal of Mr. Cox, of New York, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, from the caucus, when it had committed itself to this attitude on the salary-grab. The fact that Mr. Cox received twenty-one Democratic votes for Speaker, in opposition to the caucus candidate, Fernando Wood, and in spite of his announcement that he was not a candidate, makes it appear that there are about twenty-two Democratic members of the House who are restive under old party restraint, and are not afraid to kick over the traces once in a while. This is a good beginning, and, if that number act independently on all occasions, they may be able sometimes to defeat combinations between the two parties for corrupt purposes.

Secretary Richardson's report states the total receipts of the Treasury during the last year at $333,738,204. Exclusive of the debt, the expenditures have been $290,345,245. He estimates a deficiency in revenue for the coming year of $13,530,000. The placing of tea and coffee on the free list has caused a serious loss in revenue. This, the Secretary says, will necessitate the greatest possible economy in expenditures and appropriations, and he recommends that if the receipts from customs and internal revenue do not rise above the rate of the last three months, additional taxation be levied by Congress. The recent panic, and the action of the Government thereto, are reviewed at considerable length, and lead to a discussion of the two questions of the payment of interest on deposits, and the reissue of the legal-tender reserve. The payment of interest on demand-deposits is declared pernicious in every way. It attracts a large quantity of currency to monetary centres, which is loaned to speculators and other illegitimate business men. When the crops need to be moved or some other necessity arises, everybody—banks, depositors, speculators, and borrowers—want it at the same time, and the inevitable result is embarrassment all around. Nothing can be done with the State banks, but he recommends that the National Banks be prevented from paying interest on deposits by a system of discriminative taxation on deposits, demand and other. The Secretary argues strongly in favor of an elastic currency, and a speedy and permanent return to specie payments and the gold standard, but submits no schemes of his own, and satisfies himself with an invitation to Congress to take hold of these knotty questions. He thinks some relief might be afforded by allowing the banks to use their reserves under strict regulations, in case of monetary stringency. He looks forward to enlarging the paper-money circulation of the country for temporary needs by permitting the National Banks to issue additional notes, secured by United States bonds not bearing interest, regulations being provided, as he explains, to compel the retiring of the notes as soon as they become unnecessary. As to the legal-tender reserves, he insists that the Treasury has the legal right to raise the currency up to $400,000,000 when it deems it advisable, but asks that Congress settle the controversy by some distinct enactment. He recommends that the $44,000,000 in dispute be declared a reserve to be issued temporarily when the demands on the Treasury call for such action, and to be returned to the reserve when no longer needed. The tariff and the condition of shipping are treated briefly. Some technical modifications are suggested in the former. American shipping has increased in tonnage this year more than previously, and the increase has been the most rapid during the last months of the year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first thing that arrests our attention in the President's message is its extreme length. Its general effect is marred by the multiplicity of subjects treated, descending to a variety of unimportant details drawn from the dust-bin of the bureaus and departments.

The matter of most immediate interest, of course, is that portion relating to the Cuban question. The President's treatment of this subject is highly commendable. He has pointed out the real cause of the turmoil in that rich but unhappy island. It is the system of human slavery which exists there. The pro-slavery aristocracy of Cuba is a constant menace to the Home Government of Spain, and slavery itself is a thorn in the side of civilization. It is true that we have not been rid of it long enough to fit us for missionary service in that behalf, but the fact remains that, so long as slavery exists in Cuba, there will be dissension, revolution, barbarity, and bloodshed. Its existence is in contravention of the spirit of the age, and the country which supports or tolerates it must suffer the pains of the struggle that civilization will constantly make to uproot it. President Grant believes that Cuba will never be at peace, and that Spain will never be able to assert its full authority in the island until slavery is abolished. In this he is right, and it is a clear intimation that Spain or the Cubans should take more efficient measures than any heretofore adopted to rid the island of its great curse. He does not intimate, however, that the United States have any special duty in the premises. In fact, he confirms the peaceful solution of the controversy arising out of the capture of the Virginius, and refers to it throughout in a spirit of fairness and conservatism. His utterances on the subject of slavery are of a character that ought to attract the attention of foreign nations, and of Spain first of all.

The next topic of interest is the national finances and the currency question. It is not to be expected that the President should understand very thoroughly a subject which calls for a training and course of study he has never enjoyed, and which is, of all others, difficult to master. His handling of it does not leave on the mind of the reader any definite conception of what his views are, but we can make out from it that he is opposed to "undue inflation," and that he is in favor of specie payments whenever we get specie enough for the purpose. He does not seem to recognize any distinction between capital and currency. He uses these terms interchangeably, in order to show that, as industry and commerce increase, more currency is wanted to carry them on—the real fact being that the more rapidly industry and commerce increase, the more completely do checks and drafts supersede the use of currency, and render it unnecessary. It is true, however, as the President says, that more currency is needed at some seasons of the year than at others; and for the reason that payment for the crops must be made at interior points where checks and drafts will not avail. The President says truly that the restoration of a specie basis is the true method of giving elasticity to the currency. He seems to recommend a plan for giving elasticity to the currency without a specie basis, but as we fail to comprehend it, we forbear to comment upon it. In conclusion, he says that his remarks on the whole subject are to be taken as suggestions rather than recommendations, and that he will approve any bill that Congress may pass.

He recommends that the involuntary clauses of the Bankruptcy act be repealed, on the ground that, in a time of general stringency like the present, creditors make use of it to annoy debtors. As he does not show how creditors would annoy debtors any less after the repeal, we shall have to wait till Senator Morton answers that conundrum.

The subject of Cheap Transportation is referred to the Joint Committee of Congress on that subject without recommendation, except that it would be well to pledge the faith of the nation to keep the Hudson River, the St. Clair Flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers in good, navigable condition, provided the States of New York and Illinois will enlarge the canals within their respective limits.

To "regain our lost commerce" he suggests that a naval vessel be sent up the Amazon River, to look for it on the confines of Bolivia. If they don't find it, no harm will be done.

He recommends the creation of a Commission to distribute the Alabama award to the persons and corporations entitled to receive it.

He reports the recommendation of the Postmaster-General in favor of postal savings banks, but makes no recommendation on the subject of postal telegraph.

In view of the decline in the revenues, he recommends a discontinuance of appropriations for public buildings where work has not been actually commenced, and also for river and harbor improvements in places where little benefit is to be derived therefrom. He favors the policy, however, of erecting, at some future time, at public expense, residences for members of the Cabinet, with a view of encouraging the States to erect similar residences for their Senators! Why not for their Representatives also?

These are the chief points in the message. It is very much in the style of his previous messages, the only difference being that there is more of it.

THE CITY TREASURY.

THE TRIBUNE of last Monday recapitulated some of the most glaring defalcations that have occurred of late in offices of public trust, with the purpose of showing the necessity for establishing a system of Sub-Treasuries for the safe-keeping of State and municipal funds. The *Staats-Zeitung* has made this article the pretext for giving currency to a number of rumors, intimating that Mr. David A. Gage will not be able to pay over either principal or interest of the city funds to his successor.

The *Staats-Zeitung* says that our proposition (viz.: that the law should require the custodians of public funds to have depositories of their own, disconnected from all banks) is excellent; but that we held precisely the opposite view four years ago when we opposed the Hesing-Salomon combination, and also in the recent election,—in the first instance by advocating the election of Mr. Gage because he had promised to pay the interest on the public funds to the city, and, in the second instance, by advocating his re-election because he had so paid over $130,000. We do not remember that any discussion was had four years ago on the subject of keeping the public funds in a vault owned and controlled by the city. A practice existed of depositing the city money in banks and allowing the City Treasurer to pocket the interest. We objected to that practice, and we object to it still. Our position was that, if any money was earned in this way, it should go into the City Treasury. We therefore advocated the election of the only candidate who promised to improve on the existing practice, convinced that, if the city funds were to draw interest, it would be better that this interest should be returned to the city than to have it gobbled up by a ring of politicians. Mr. O'Hara, the new City Treasurer, has indorsed this plan by promising to pay the accruing interest into the City Treasury.

With regard to Mr. Gage's trust, the *Staats-Zeitung* says that there are rumors that (1) Mr. Gage has placed the city funds in the weakest banks in Chicago in order to secure the largest rate of interest; (2) that he has been betrayed into speculations that have turned out badly; (3) that he has made over all his private property to his bondsmen, who have thereupon agreed to make good his accounts as City Treasurer; and (4) that, in making good Mr. Gage's accounts, his bondsmen will refuse to make up the $130,000 interest which Mr. Gage has already reported, on the ground that they cannot be held in law for this amount. We assume that all these rumors are false and libelous, except the last one. Of course Mr. Gage's bondsmen never became responsible for the interest on the city money, and there is no reason why they should voluntarily enlarge their responsibility. Mr. Gage is responsible for it, however, morally if not legally, and he will, we doubt not, pay it over. It happened that when the panic came on, in September, he had $15,000 deposited in the Manufacturers' National Bank and $115,000 in the Second National Bank—$130,000 in all. This is the amount which the Comptroller certifies Mr. Gage has turned into the Treasury as interest on the city deposits, and which is 130,000 times more than any or all of his predecessors paid. If Mr. Gage pays over to his successor all the moneys placed in his hands as Treasurer, perhaps the *Zeitung* will allow him a reasonable time to collect from a couple of suspended banks the sum which he proposes to donate to the taxpayers. Mark this, however. Mr. Gage is bound in honor to turn over to his successor $130,000 more than he is bound in law to turn over. There is no flinching from this.

The sooner Mr. O'Hara, the new City Treasurer, qualifies, the sooner will he get possession of the city funds. In the meantime, it is both base and cowardly to attack Mr. Gage's private character—for that is what the *Zeitung's* article amounts to. The glowing contrast drawn by the *Zeitung* between Mr. Gage and Mr. Rumsey, late County Treasurer, showing how the latter turned over to Mr. Miller, the new County Treasurer, "hard money," counted out over the table, is certainly very gratifying. But Mr. Rumsey, while he unquestionably was able to turn over his money under any circumstances, had facilities for displaying it on the table which Mr. Gage does not possess. Mr. Miller's bondsmen are pretty much the same as Mr. Rumsey's were, and the county funds are deposited in about the same banks. After the money was produced and displayed on the table, it went back into the same places from which it came, and the financial equilibrium was not disturbed. This is not to be exactly the process of Mr. Gage's settlement. But we will not anticipate; and when it comes Mr. O'Hara's turn to pay over to his successor, we will wait till he fails to do so before we pronounce him a defaulter.

A BAD LOT.

The following paragraph from the recent address of Mr. Waldo M. Potter, of the Davenport *Gazette*, before the Iowa Press Association, was intended to apply to the Chicago *Times*:

> The editor who cares not for the moral results of his work is an intellectual demon. It matters little what may be the kindness of his heart, or how much he may outwardly respect the decencies of life, he is an enemy to society and a traitor to the race. He knows the power of his press; he is conscious that his paper penetrates the family circle, and will mold and influence the minds of those who read it. But he is either sordid or remorseless, or careless or sensual. He gives his own depraved appetites and passions full play, or he takes a savage delight in ministering to the meaner instincts and the grosser passions of the body politic. He deals in sensation, that the young and excitable may be lured to his columns. He serves up the worst domestic scandals, because aware that there is a degraded side to human nature which secretly longs for such prurient food. He publishes the details of crime, though convinced that he is stimulating many minds into channels of thought which may prove temptations. He undermines belief in moral accountability, because he himself acknowledges no God but gold and the gratification of sensual desire. And so, day by day, he pours his contaminating flood over society, poisoning, misleading, betraying; and still he can sit quietly at his table, and coolly look over the moral death which his life has wrought.

Candor compels us to state that Mr. Potter is unduly severe toward the object of his disregard. The editor of the *Times* is now an old man, enfeebled in mind, body, and estate. He gives very little attention to the indecencies of his newspaper, and spends most of his time puttering over his pennies. But a corps of athletic young blackguards have collected about him, having nearly as great proficiency as he himself enjoyed twenty years ago, and they are fast becoming as complete social outcasts as he himself has been these twenty years. In the way of attacking some virtuous woman, reviling the wife or daughter of a respectable citizen, putting a cloud on the reputation of some orphan, or any light job of that sort, they are very nearly up to his standard. Just now they are engaged in extolling another outlaw who lost his life at Santiago de Cuba, and who graduated for adventures of that sort on the Rebel side of Fort St. Charles, where he ordered his men to fire on two or three hundred wounded and scalded men struggling in the water of the White River. If the *Times* ever praised anybody who had not been guilty of some crime, it was probably done for a consideration.

DELICATE CRIMINALS.

It is a very remarkable fact in physical science, and one not hitherto treated in any of the medical works, that great criminals have very delicate constitutions. The man who steals a coat to protect himself from the winter's cold, or who is driven, perhaps by sheer necessity, to steal money with which to provide himself and family with the necessaries of life, goes to the Penitentiary, remains in good health, and thrives well on prison fare. The man who steals a million, or murders his companion in cold blood, is sent to the Penitentiary, takes cold as soon as his head is shaved, and develops all the symptoms of consumption by the time he has got his legs well into his striped trousers. Several instances of this singular tendency towards sudden disease have been furnished the public of late. Frank Walworth, an elegant young gentleman, who coolly shot his father one morning in order to maintain family discipline and correct certain maudlin and absurd paternal expressions, went to the Penitentiary instead of the gallows, where the elegant young gentleman should have gone, and has been there just long enough to develop an interesting case of consumption. Stokes, another elegant young gentleman, who shot his whilom friend and associate, mainly for the sake of an abandoned woman, also went to the Penitentiary. He has not been there as long as Walworth, however. Accordingly, his consumption has not reached the tubercular stage, and he has to content himself with the bronchitis. Mr. Tweed, an elegant old gentleman, who betrayed the official trust confided in him, and took $1,000,000 out of the Public Treasury, has gone to the Penitentiary, and the clank of the cell door has hardly ceased to reverberate before he commences to manifest all the signs of disease. We are informed in one dispatch that he is dead, and in another that he has inflammation of the brain, and, if these do not create for the illustrious criminal the requisite amount of sympathy, we shall undoubtedly soon be informed that his burly form is wasting away under the ravages of consumption, and shall be called upon to pity the sorrows of a poor old man, placed where he can do the most good, and struggling with untoward fate in a pair of striped trousers.

If all these illustrious criminals, these murderers who murder in a genteel fashion, and these thieves who steal by millions, are to go off into consumption with such frightful rapidity, it is time the inhumanity was stopped. Some consideration should be displayed for their sensitive temperaments and delicate constitutions. They are not used to this style of life. They have been accustomed to dress in purple and fine linen. Their hands have not been soiled or hardened with work. They have eaten from gilded china, and drank from crystal, and slept upon down. The barber who has dressed their heads has anointed them with sweet-smelling unguents. This sudden change to the coarse prison particolor, to the necessity of earning a subsistence by the sweat of their brows, this eating of bean-soup from a tin-platter, and drinking of pea-coffee from a tin-dipper, this inartistic shaving of the head, and numerous other little inconveniences of this sort, consequent upon their sudden change of circumstances, are very mortifying and embarrassing to gentlemen who have moved in higher circles. The poor wretch who has stolen his supper ought not to expect any different treatment, and wouldn't receive any sympathy if he had all the diseases to which flesh is heir. Never having been genteel during any period of his miserable career, he can stand it. What is more, he deserves it. He shouldn't have been a low-down thief. If he had wanted sympathy, he should have purloined thousands with kid gloves on and spent it in diamonds, tube-roses, Green Seal, and a dashing equipage, instead of taking a paltry handful to supply himself with something to eat or wear.

There is another point of view from which the condition of these illustrious criminals should be regarded in our plea for humanity. Take the case of Stokes, for instance. Either Stokes was guilty of murder or not. If Fisk was in the act of drawing a pistol from his pocket, thus placing Stokes' life in danger, as was claimed, then Stokes was not guilty of murder. If Fisk, on the other hand, did not draw a pistol, then Stokes was guilty of murder. In the latter case, he ought to have been hanged. In the former, he ought not to have been punished at all. It is a mystery, therefore, why he was sent to the State Prison. Being there, however, he should be treated with the most distinguished consideration, and this fortuitous hardship should be mitigated by such delicate little attentions as may be suggested by the sudden and very abrupt change in his circumstances. The same is true of Mr. Tweed. He has for years been accustomed to luxuries and all the enjoyments procurable by great wealth. True, he stole this great wealth; but this little eccentricity ought not to be used against him. The fact that Stokes, and Walworth, and Tweed are all getting sick, shows that this inhumanity is carried too far. We would suggest, therefore, that a plentiful supply of cod-liver oil, Brown's Troches, feather-beds, Lubin's extracts, mourning handkerchiefs, salads, and wines, and a few articles of bijouterie for their apartments, be provided, so that the change may not be too radical, and that their situation may be relieved of anything which tends to make it unpleasant. As for the balance of the wretched crew, who did not steal as much or murder as maliciously, they have no rights which the prison authorities are bound to respect.

The politicians of the corrupt Philadelphia City Ring, finding that it will be impossible to defeat the new Constitution by popular vote, have made a movement in the courts to enjoin the Convention, and defeat the election entirely. It is stated that if the whole number of votes on the false registry of Philadelphia, some 30,000 in number, were counted against the Constitution, it would still go through the State by over 100,000 majority. In their desperation, therefore, the Ring managers have now presented a petition to the Supreme Court asking for an injunction, upon the ground that the Convention has transcended its powers in promulgating an election ordinance. In reality it is a petition from the Ring managers to the Supreme Court, asking for the protection of repeaters and unlimited freedom of the ballot, and to enjoin the people from altering the laws which they themselves created. We do not believe that the Supreme Court will perpetrate such an outrage upon the people of that State. If it does not, the end of Ring corruptions and fraudulent voting in Philadelphia is at hand; if it does, it only postpones the final victory of the people.

Tweed's answer to the Bridewell-keeper on Blackwell's Island, when questioned as to his occupation, was that he was a "Statesman." It is likely to give this term a more comprehensive significance than it has ever enjoyed before. Henceforth, when ward politicians get into difficulty and are brought up before Police Courts, it is not improbable that they will have themselves entered in the books as "Statesmen." It is customary in France, when a man has no visible means of support, to chronicle himself as a *rentier*. We have no term in this country that exactly corresponds to this, and the necessity for one has long been felt. Tweed's answer seems to supply the deficiency. If he is a statesman, why may not any other man who does not disdain the designation appropriate it for himself? As a matter of fact, most of the unscrupulous men who have nothing else to do apply themselves to politics. If they are not all so successful as Tweed has been, it is frequently for lack of brains rather than from lack of inclination. However, they are "Statesmen" all the same.

The Rev. Prof. Sears, writing to the *Christian Register* about Dr. Tholuck, the eminent German theologian, says: "But the most painful disclosures remain yet to be told. This distinguished and excellent man, in common with the great majority of the Evangelical divines in Germany, though he professes to have serious doubts and is cautious in avowing the sentiment, believes that all men and fallen spirits will finally be saved." This is certainly a very remarkable disclosure of theological sentiment. If it is so painful to Prof. Sears to think that all men may be saved, are we to infer that he would consider it as something very pleasant for all men to be damned?

The female students of Vassar College have done away with "hazing." In place of this relic of collegiate barbarism, the sophomores receive the new class with music, dancing, and refreshments, and the college authorities appropriate a sufficient sum of money for this laudable purpose. The recent observance of this annual practice is said to have been an unusually pleasant affair, in which 130 young ladies participated. A reception of this sort contrasts rather oddly, but very pleasantly, with the usual reception to which freshmen are subjected at their introduction to Alma Mater.

NOTES AND OPINION.

> In thirty counties of Illinois which are put down as having gone Farmers', Democratic, or Independent, the Republicans elect sixty-seven county officers to fifty-three of all other stripes.

The foregoing, from the Lansing (Mich.) *Republican*, shows how severely the Republican party organs feel the defeat of the party in this State. While the above statement may be true as to the previous political preferences of the sixty-seven successful candidates, the fact that they were elected on the Anti-Monopoly ticket shows that they no longer train in that crowd.

—The following paragraph is circulating among the Post-Office organs with such commendatory notice of the President's condescension as naturally occurs to men who consider the National Government the personal property of Mr. Grant, and who think "the divinity that doth hedge a King" also surrounds him:

> A Pennsylvania farmer, on a train from Philadelphia about a week ago, having occasion to make a memorandum, turned to a quiet gentleman seated behind him, and asked, "Neighbor, got a pencil?" The pencil was loaned at once, and handed back with a "Thank you, neighbor." The gentleman was "neighbor" U. S. Grant.

—The Chicago *Times*, whose admiration for everything that is pure, honest, lovely, and of good report gives great weight to its opinions, encourages the effort now making to apotheosize the man who murdered the scalded and helpless Union soldiers at Fort St. Charles.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—"The thing for Republican Congressmen to do for popularity," opportunely remarks a cotemporary, "is to repeal the Salary bill. The people have pronounced on this, and Congress, upon such instruction, can honorably retreat. The majority should be united and prompt in this matter. There need be no difficulty as to the President's salary, for the provision of the bill which raises that is illegal, so far as it refers to the present term. We do not suppose that any lawyer who shall look into this question will deny this."—*Muscatine (Ia.) Journal.*

—President Grant has an excellent opportunity to show Congress, and especially the Senate, what his views are on the Louisiana question. It is by nominating Judge Durell, of Louisiana, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, if an Associate Justice is made Chief Justice. Durell stood by the Caseys, Packards, Pinchbacks, and Kelloggs in Louisiana, and now the President, in his time of trial, should stand by him. The President answered the protests of Republicans against Casey continuing to be Collector of the Port of New Orleans by sending in his name for confirmation for that office when his term expired, and the Senate, with a woful lack of independence, acceeded to the wish of the President. If Durell was nominated, the Senate would scarcely have the courage to refuse to confirm him, and, in confirming him, it would indorse his conduct on the Bench of the District Court. Necessarily, it could not consistently afterward rebuke and punish him for his course; and the cause of Kellogg Republicanism in Louisiana would be triumphant. By trying the experiment, the President could test the fealty of the Senate, and perhaps prevent troublesome inquiries in the Louisiana question.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

As additional news is received from the wreck, Chicago's share of the misfortune seems to be indirectly increased. The latest information adds to the list of victims from this city the names of Charles Mixter and wife. Mr. Mixter was recently a member of the well-known Boston importing firm of J. C. Howe & Co., and, though practically retired from business, did the purchasing for the house. He had been abroad for four years, superintending the education of his daughter. He was a passenger on the Ville du Havre, with his wife, and, it is said, two daughters. The latter were saved, but their parents were both drowned. Mr. Mixter was an older brother of the wife of the Hon. Joseph Knox, of this city, to whom the news has been a terrible shock.

The prayer-meeting at the Fullerton Avenue Church, Lake View, this evening, will have as its special subject the recent calamity which befel the families of Messrs. Spafford, Goodwin, and Culver. All the residents of Lake View, and the friends of the families who live in this city, are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

DESPLAINES.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have a large force of men employed in building a turn-table, and laying sidings at Desplaines.

It is the intention of the management to put a new train on the road, to run between Desplaines and Chicago, making four trips per day, to which these preparations are preliminary. The new train will begin running Monday, Dec. 8.

If this measure is carried out and adhered to, the dawn of a new day will be witnessed by the intermediate towns. All that has prevented their rapid growth in the past has been the lack of railroad accommodations, and, now that this has been supplied, a rapid growth may be looked for.

NORWOOD PARK.

Real estate at this place is rapidly enhancing in value. Sales have been made since the panic where the price was as high as $50 per front foot.

A very pleasant surprise party was projected and carried out by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Shepard. The surprise was complete, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by those who participated.

PARK RIDGE

is more than usually lively this winter. Parties, concerts, and sleighing excursions follow one another in rapid succession. The young men are forming a dancing club, which will meet semi-monthly at the houses of its members.

WILMETTE.

It is understood that the Northwestern Railroad Company, refuses to contribute a cent towards the erection of a new depot at Wilmette, to supply the place of that destroyed by fire last week. Leading property-owners interested there are endeavoring to raise a subscription of $3,000, with which to build a suitable depot, and, as they will have to locate it on the Company's ground, they will have to donate it to the Company—something they do not altogether fancy.

WISCONSIN.

The New State Officers in Conference in Madison—Opinion in Regard to Attorney-General Williams' Appointment to the Chief-Justiceship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON Wis., Dec. 2.—The State officers-elect (except the Lieutenant-Governor and Immigrant Commissioner). Dr. Wight, Chairman of the Reform State Convention; G. H. Paul, Chairman of the State Committee; A. W. Potter, of Green; and Col. A. Calkins, of Milwaukee, arrived here last evening. A consultation has been held in regard to the future policy of the new Administration, appointments, etc. It was agreed that retrenchment and reform should be the watchword. The proceedings were strictly private, but it has become known that all were pretty well agreed that A. W. Potter, of Green County, of the Republican party, and connected with the Reform movement, should be Assistant Secretary of State, which is regarded as a good choice. There is a strong pressure for George Paul, of the *News*, for Private Secretary to the Governor, and his appointment is likely. The officials-elect have been viewing the landscape o'er in the respective offices on which they will enter, in order to familiarize themselves with their duties.

The appointment of Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice causes great dissatisfaction to prominent Republicans here, as some official action relative to Wisconsin matters has raised doubts in their minds as to whether he is capable or honest.

SPRINGFIELD.

Indications that Mr. Registrar Clary is About to Resign—Inspector Harper's Report Before the Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—A number of applications for the position of Registrar were received and placed on file. Whether this is to be received as a certain indication of the resignation of Mr. Clary, could not be ascertained. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners began their monthly session to-day. Chief Inspector Harper's report for November exhibits a healthy condition of his department. The balance on Oct. 31 was $1,361,369. The cash collected for November was $11,716. Disbursements for November, $4,621.90. Balance on hand Nov. 3, $20,612.79. This report was approved by the Board.

Gov. Beveridge issued a proclamation to-day announcing the opening of the Southern Insane Asylum for the reception of patients on the 15th of the present month.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Three-Story Brick Business Houses More or Less Damaged by Fire—Total Loss to the Occupants Estimated to Be $8,000—Supposed Incendiarism.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock last evening Officer McDermont, of Pinkerton's force, observed smoke issuing from the second-story windows of the buildings Nos. 200 and 202 East Madison street, and, as soon as possible, turned in an alarm of fire from Box 17. When the engines arrived it seemed probable that the buildings would be gutted. The Babcock No. 1 was the first to get a stream on the fire, and it is not too much to say that it did effective service. Under the lead of Acting Fire-Marshal Sweeney, the firemen worked with their usual energy, and were not long in getting the flames under their control. The principal portion of the fire was in the elevator hatchway, and was difficult to get at. The buildings were completely smoked, and drenched with water. The fire appeared to have originated in the elevator hatchway, near the second floor, which was occupied by Phelps Brothers, dealers in gloves and mittens, although it was supposed by some that it started in the basement. Wherever it began, its origin is involved in mystery. There were some indications of incendiarism. A portion of the second floor was also occupied by Palmberg & Co., manufacturers of wire-work, and, as they use shavings in their business, the fire may have been started by the careless use of a match or cigar, in a pile of shavings. The third floor was occupied by L. E. Hirsh & Co., dealers in white goods and notions. The first floor of No. 200 was occupied by Giesmar & Buxbaum, dealers in cloths. The first floor and basement of No. 202 was occupied by William G. White & Co., dealers in gents' furnishing goods. The heaviest loss was probably sustained by the occupants of the second floor, and was estimated at $4,000; insurance unknown. Hirsh & Co. were damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured in the Hamburg & Bremen for $5,000. The losses to the remaining occupants of the building were estimated at $1,000. The buildings are owned by Gustavus Goward, and were damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured in the Traders', of Chicago, and the American Fire, the Girard, and the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.

THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—The *Courier-Journal* this morning announces the postponement of the fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, on account of financial troubles throughout the country, and the yellow fever epidemic in the South. Considerably over a million of dollars have been received, and are now held by the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank. Gov. Bramlette announces that there will be a full drawing March 31, and positively no further postponement.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—A convention of the colored men of the State was held here today, having for its object the appointment of delegates to a National Convention to be held in Washington, Dec. 9, to devise measures for a more complete enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. The delegates appointed were L. Allen, of Jacksonville; M. A. Williams, of Springfield; J. J. Bird, of Cairo; J. G. Jones, of Chicago; B. F. Rogers, of Springfield.

THE AURORA HOUSE SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Aurora House was taken possession of this morning by A. C. Graves, the City Marshal, acting as Bailiff, in behalf of E. E. Hutchins, the former proprietor, who held a $1,200 mortgage on the furniture, on which but $200 had been paid. There are several other anxious creditors. The contents of nine of the best rooms have been removed by Mr. Hutchins, and the Bailiff remains in possession of the house.

LECTURES IN LASALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Lecture Association of this city have perfected arrangements for lectures from the following distinguished persons: Mrs. Scott Siddons, the Hon. Carl Schurz, the Rev. W. H. Hoissington, A. M. Griswold, and Prof. J. H. Proctor.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—The Ohio Constitutional Convention met in an adjourned session here this morning at 10 o'clock. Eighty-seven members are present, the President, M. R. Waite, in the chair. Mayor Johnson welcomed the members to the city, and was responded to by the President.

MOBILE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MOBILE, Dec. 2.—In the municipal election to-day the entire Democratic ticket is supposed to be elected by 200 to 300 majority. Last year the Republicans carried the city by 2,000 out of a voting population of 7,000.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—Delegates are arriving to the Convention of the American Association of Short-Horn Breeders, which meets here tomorrow.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Richardson's Report on the National Finances.

Estimated Deficiency in Revenue---Additional Taxation Advised.

The Causes of the Recent Panic, and the Action of the Government.

Recommendation that the National Banks Pay No Interest on Deposits.

Reiteration of the Right to Reissue the Legal-Tender Reserves.

Scheme for Occasional and Temporary Enlargement of Paper-Money Circulation.

Congress Invited to Provide for Specie Payments and an "Elastic" Currency.

Modifications of the Tariff---Improving Condition of American Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to Congress to-day. The following is a copious abstract of the document:

RECEIPTS, ETC. FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were:

From customs	$188,089,522
Internal Revenue	113,727,314
Sales of public lands	282,312
Tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks	6,838,037
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroad Company	514,206
Customs, fines, penalties, etc., labor, drayage, storage, etc.	1,966,469
Sales of Indian Trust lands	813,246
Fees, consular, letters patent, homestead, etc.	1,877,221
Proceeds of sales of Government property	1,637,283
Marine Hospital tax	333,093
Steamboat fees	259,092
Direct tax	315,254
Profits on coinage	489,134
Tax on sealskins	252,181
Miscellaneous sources	2,184,324
Total ordinary receipts	322,177,673
Premium on sales of coin	11,560,530
Total net receipts	$333,738,204
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, including $304,780 received from unavailable services	106,567,404
Total available cash, net	44,030,569

Expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$19,348,521
Foreign intercourse	1,571,362
Indians	7,951,704
Pensions	29,359,426
Military establishments, including fortifications, river, and harbor improvements and arsenals	46,323,138
Naval establishments, including vessels and machinery, and improvements of the navy-yards	23,526,256
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting revenue	52,408,226
Paid on the public debt	104,750,688
Premium on bonds purchased	5,105,919
Total, exclusive of public debt	$290,345,245
Redemption of the principal of the debt, exclusive of certificates of deposit issued under the act of June 8, 1872, for the redemption of which a like amount of United States notes was set apart and held as special deposit	$50,498,331
Outstanding certificates of deposit mentioned above, added to principal of debt and to cash balance in the Treasury	31,730,000
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1873	99,462,028
To which add special deposit of legal-tender notes for redemption of certificates on deposit added above	31,830,000
Total cash balance July 1, 1873	$31,192,028
Total	$440,305,609

By the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net revenue for the fiscal year were $333,738,204, and ordinary expenses $290,345,245, leaving a surplus revenue of $43,392,959, which has been applied to

THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT,

as follows:

Reduction of principal account, exclusive of certificates of deposit	$50,498,335
Increase of cash in Treasury, exclusive of special deposit of United States notes for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as compared with June 30, 1872	7,105,376
Reduction in debt	$43,392,959

This statement treats solely of the principal of the debt. By the monthly debt statement, into which enter the accrued interest, interest due and unpaid, and the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication as well as the principal of the debt, the reduction of the debt during the past year amounted to $43,667,630, and the total reduction from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1873, has been $383,629,783,—the annual saving of interest resulting therefrom being $27,432,-832.04.

RECEIPTS, ETC., FOR THE QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1874.

Receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were:

From customs	$40,185,403
Sales of public lands	573,768
Internal revenue	25,640,454
Tax on circulation, &c., of National Banks	3,490,743
Repayment of interest by the Pacific Railroads	198,970
Customs, fines, &c.	438,514
Consular, patent, and other fees	503,941
Proceeds of sales of Government property	303,765
Miscellaneous sources	1,507,931
Net ordinary receipts	81,853,492
From premiums on sales of coin	2,350,818
From Government of Great Britain, payment of award of Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva	15,500,000
Total receipts	$99,704,313
Balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1873	131,192,028
Total available	$230,896,339

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting revenues		17,372,293
Indians		2,008,715
Pensions		8,698,156
Military establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at the navy-yards		9,792,451
For interest on public debt, including Pacific Railroad bonds		37,051,907
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on public debt		$88,718,578
Premium on purchased bonds	$1,301,946	
Awards by the Geneva Tribunal, investment account	15,500,000	
Net redemption on public debt	32,986,828	
		49,788,775
Total net expenditure		$138,507,353
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1873		93,088,985
Total		$230,895,339

Owing to the large proportion of interest on the public debt maturing July 1, the amount paid out on that account during the first quarter of the year was more than half as much as will be required for the next nine months, and although it enters into expenses to this quarter, it is properly chargeable to a longer period of time. Many other expenditures are greater also during the first than any subsequent quarter, by reason of the necessity of supplying disbursing officers with money, under new appropriations which become available on the first of July. For the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From customs	$111,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,500,000
Internal revenue	66,000,000
Tax on National Banks	3,200,000
Pacific Railways	300,000
Customs, fines, etc.	800,000
Consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000
Sales of public property	1,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	2,000,000
Total	$187,100,000

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be:

For civil expenses	$15,250,000
Foreign intercourse	1,100,000
Indians	6,500,000
Pensions	21,780,000
Military establishment	34,000,000
Naval establishment	18,000,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings	34,000,000
Interest on the public debt	70,000,000
Total	[illegible]

This will leave a deficiency in the revenues of $13,-530,000.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1875.

It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be:

From customs	$180,000,000
Sales of public lands	2,500,000
Internal revenue	108,000,000
Tax on National Banks	6,200,000
Pacific Railways	800,000
Customs, fines, etc.	1,500,000
Consular, patent, and other fees	1,500,000
Sales of public property	1,500,000
Miscellaneous sources	4,000,000
Total	$305,700,000

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be:

For civil expenses	19,500,000
Foreign intercourse	3,350,000
Indians	7,000,000
Pensions	30,480,000
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	50,000,000
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy-yards	23,000,000
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	54,067,144
Interest on public debt	98,000,000
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,875,000
Sinking fund	29,918,856
Total	$319,191,000

The estimates received from the several Executive Departments are as follows:

Legislative	$3,951,405
Executive	17,895,674
Judicial	3,409,750
Foreign intercourse	3,347,304
Military	34,881,618
Naval	19,251,935
Indians	6,765,779
Pensions	30,480,000
Public works	33,168,287
Postal service	6,811,363
Miscellaneous	10,704,381
Permanent improvements	16,926,890
Interest on public debt	97,708,080
Interest on Pacific Railway bonds	3,877,410
Sinking fund	29,918,856
Total	$319,198,736

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Under the arrangement made by my immediate predecessor, in January last, the refunding of the public debt has been successfully continued, and is still progressing in precisely the same manner as previous negotiations were conducted. Subscriptions have been made to the new 5 per cent funded loan to the extent of $84,500,000, and the proceeds are applied as fast as subscriptions mature to the redemption of an equal amount of 5-20s bearing 6 per cent interest. In addition to that amount, $15,500,000 received from Great Britain in payment of the Geneva award under the first article of the Treaty of Washington have been used to redeem so far the outstanding public debt bearing 6 per cent interest, and an amount equal to the debt so redeemed has been invested in 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan, and a registered bond therefor has been issued to the Secretary of State in trust, to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress, according to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873. When the subscriptions above mentioned shall have matured, there will have been thus effected since January last a conversion of debt, bearing 6 per cent interest, into the new 5 per cent loan, $100,000,000, making an annual saving of interest to the amount of $1,000,000, and the whole amount converted in this loan since the passage of the refunding act will be $300,000,000, reducing the annual interest charge $3,000,000. The credit of the United States has not stood higher since the close of the rebellion than it does at the present time, and it is believed that the refunding of the 6 per cent debt at a lower rate of interest can be still further continued.

REVENUES AND ESTIMATES.

On account of the alterations in the tariff laws, effected by the acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872, adding tea and coffee and other articles to the free list, and reduction of duties on merchandise, as well as by the removal of a considerable amount of internal revenue taxation, the receipts have fallen off for the year ending June 30, 1873, much below those of previous years, as was anticipated. Since the close of that year, the recent severe financial and commercial crisis has caused an additional and unexpected diminution in revenues during a part of September and the whole of October, and now; but it is gratifying to find that, in this period of greatest commercial embarrassment, the receipts in coin from customs have been greater than the proportionate amount required for the same period to meet the interest on the public debt, and all other expenditures which are payable in coin. For the remainder of the year, currency payments will be much larger than ordinary currency receipts, without sale of gold. The revenues have already fallen off sufficiently to make it important and necessary to exercise the greatest economy in appropriations and expenditures for the future, and should there not be a revival of business at an early day, and increase in receipts over those of the past two-and-a-half months, additional means will be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, I recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, and so as to be the least burdensome upon the people and the business of the country, rather than resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt. In the estimates for the next nine months, as well as for the next fiscal year, the probable effect of financial business derangement has been somewhat taken into account, but as it is yet too early to determine its full effect upon future revenues, or to estimate when and to what extent they will be restored to their former amounts, these estimates are subject to future contingencies, which, during the next few months, Congress will be better able to take into account and to judge of than it is possible to do at this time. In any event, I earnestly commend every reduction in appropriations which may be found possible, to the end that the economy which the people, suffering under the present embarrassment in business, are everywhere disposed to make, may be shared and encouraged by the Government through their public servants.

THE BANKS, THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, AND THE CURRENCY.

The prevailing practice, not only of National Banks, but of State Banks and private bankers, of paying interest on deposits attracts currency from all parts of the country to large cities, especially to New York, the great financial centre, at seasons of the year when there is comparatively little use for currency elsewhere. Immense balances accumulate in New York, where, not being required by the demands of legitimate and ordinary business, they are loaned on call at a higher rate of interest than that paid to depositors, and are used in speculation. Every year, at the season when the demand sets in from the West and South for currency to be used in payment for and transportation of their agricultural products, there occurs a stringency in the money market arising from the calling in of such loans to meet this demand. Until this year, though annually creating some embarrassment, this demand has been met without serious difficulty. During the past summer, anticipating the usual autumn stringency, the Treasury Department sold gold while the market price was high, currency abundant, and bonds for sale in the market were scarce, and while there was a surplus of gold in the Treasury, and thereby accumulated about $14,000,000 of currency, with the view of using the same or such part thereof as might be necessary in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund at times during the autumn and winter when they could be bought at a price not above par in gold, or in meeting demands upon the Treasury, as circumstances should require. This year there was a great demand for currency to pay for the heavy crops of a bountiful harvest, for which European countries offered a ready market. The suspension of certain large banking-houses, the first of which occurred on the 18th of September, alarmed the people as to the safety of the banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling-in of demand loans, and a very general run on the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Entire confidence was manifested in United States notes, and even in National Bank notes, and they were drawn wherever they could be obtained, and were largely hoarded with as much avidity as coin was ever hoarded in times of financial distress when that was the circulating medium of the country. The banks found themselves unable to meet the demands upon them; currency in circulation became exceedingly scarce, and the business of the country became greatly embarrassed. In this condition of things, great pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasury Department to afford relief by the issue of United States notes. The first application came from a number of gentlemen in New York, suggesting that no measure of relief would be adequate that did not place at the service of the banks of that city $30,000,000 in United States notes, and asking that the Assistant Treasurer at New York should be authorized to issue to those banks that amount of notes as a loan upon a pledge of Clearing-House certificates, secured by ample collaterals, and for which the certificates of all banks were to be jointly and severally responsible. This proposition was declined, it being clearly not within my duty, as the authority of the Treasury Department, under any provisions of law thus to employ the public money. Exchange on Europe having fallen to unusually low rates, and, indeed, having become almost unsalable in the market, to the embarrassment of our foreign and domestic trade, applications were made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use the money in the Treasury in the purchase of exchange. The Treasury Department, having no occasion to do this for its own use, and no necessity for transferring funds to Europe, was compelled to decline this proposition, which, if accepted, would have put the Department in the position of becoming a dealer in exchange—a position clearly inconsistent with its duties. Subsequently, the New York Produce Exchange made a proposition to accomplish the same result in a different form, and also requested, as others had before, that the Secretary should pay at once the $20,000,000 loan of 1868. The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston petitioned for the transfer of currency to that city, and purchase with it at that point exchange on New York to aid those engaged in forwarding the cotton crop to the market. The Executive Department was anxious to do everything in its power under the law, and with due regard to the protection of the Treasury and maintenance of the public credit, to allay the panic, and to prevent disaster to the legitimate commercial and industrial interests of the country; but it was found impossible to afford relief in any of the many forms in which that relief was asked. It was decided, therefore, to adopt the only practicable course which seemed to be open to it,—the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund to such extent as the condition of the Treasury would allow, and thus release a considerable amount of currency from its vaults. Purchases of bonds were commenced on the morning of Sept. 20, and continued until the 24th, when it became evident that the amount offering for purchase was increasing to an extent beyond the power of the Treasury to accept, and the purchasing was closed after bonds to the amount of about $13,000,000 had been bought, and without the use of any part of the $44,000,000 of United States notes generally known as the reserve. It should be stated that in the excitement there were many persons in the City of New York who insisted, with great earnestness, that it was the duty of the Executive to disregard any and all laws which stood in the way of affording the relief suggested by them,—a proposition which indicates the state of feeling and excitement under which applications were made to the Secretary of the Treasury to use public money, and which, it is scarcely necessary to add, could not be entertained by the officers of the Government to whom it was addressed. The currency paid out of the Treasury for bonds aided much to strengthen many savings banks, and to prevent a panic among their numerous depositors, who began to be alarmed, and had there developed an extended run upon those useful institutions it would have caused widespread disaster and distress. It also fortified other banks, and checked the general alarm to some extent. But the loss of confidence in the value of a great amount of corporate property which immediately followed the failure of banking houses connected with largely indebted corporations, the distrust of the solvency of many other institutions, the doubt as to the credit of firms and individuals whose business was supposed to be greatly extended, and the legitimate effect thereof in disturbing the business of the country, could not be avoided by any amount of currency which might be added to the circulation already existing. Confidence was to be eventually restored only by the slow and cautious process of gaining a better knowledge of the true values, and making investments accordingly, and, by conducting business on a firmer basis, and more regard to real soundness and intrinsic values, there can be no doubt that the practice by banks of allowing interest on deposits, payable on demand, is pernicious, and fraught with danger and embarrassment to borrower and lender, as well as to general business interests. Deposits payable on demand should be limited to that surplus which individuals require over and above their investments, and no part of that from which they expect an income. Such deposits are comparatively stable, in average amounts, and constitute a healthy basis for banking purposes within proper limits, which prudent bankers know how to determine. But, if deposit accounts are employed as temporary investments, the interest attracts a large amount of money to those cities where such interest is paid, and where speculation is most active, at seasons when as much profit thereon cannot be secured elsewhere. With the first return of activity in legitimate business, these temporary investments are called in, and jeopardize, in their sudden withdrawal, the whole business of the banks, both affecting legitimate depositors; on the one hand, by excitement and distrust, and, on the other, creating a condition of things in which borrowers on call are also unable to respond. The banks have borrowed their money of depositors on call. They have loaned it on call to speculators, who, by its use, have contributed to inflate the prices of stocks or merchandise which have been the subject of their speculations. The speculator wants it to carry stocks till he can dispose of them without a loss. This he is unable to do in a stringent money market. The banks, their depositors, and borrowers all want it at the same time, and, of course, a stringency is developed which spreads distress throughout the country. The system creates an immense amount of debts payable on demand, all of which thus suddenly and unexpectedly mature at the first shock of financial or commercial embarrassment in the country, and at the very time when most needed by the debtors, and when they are least able to respond. There is no safety for corporations or individuals whose capital employed is wholly or mostly borrowed on call. Many savings banks were protected from ruin in the recent financial excitement by availing themselves of the provisions in their rules requiring sixty days or other periods of notice before paying depositors, thus making all their deposits payable on time. Every cautious and well-managed savings institution has such a rule among its by-laws. Without attributing the stringency in the money market, which is experienced every autumn, and occasionally at other seasons of the year, solely to this practice of paying interest upon deposits in large cities, it is evident that when money is less needed in legitimate business the practice encourages over-trading and speculation, always detrimental to the best interests of the country, and the bad effects of which upon those interests become more apparent and disaster more widespread when necessary contraction begins to be felt. I recommend that National Banks be prevented from paying interest on deposits, or that they be restricted and limited therein either by direct prohibition, by discriminative taxation, or otherwise. While legislation by Congress cannot prevent State banks and private bankers from continuing the practice, it can prevent National Banks from becoming involved in and instrumental in producing embarrassments and difficulties to which it necessarily leads. National Banks, organized by law of Congress, and having relations with the Government in the issue of circulating notes, ought to be the most cautious and safe banking institutions of the country, and should be kept aloof from all hazardous business, which it is not possible to prevent sanguine, venturesome, and speculative individuals from engaging in, at the risk of their capital and their credit. With a fixed amount of circulation of bank-notes, and of United States legal-tender notes, not redeemable in coin, and with gold above par in currency, there must be each year times of redundancy and times of scarcity of currency, depending wholly on the demand, no method existing for increasing the supply with circulating medium redeemable in coin. A redundancy is corrected by export, and scarcity by import, of specie. There is a prevailing sentiment that more elasticity should be given to the volume of currency, so that the amount in circulation might increase and diminish according to the necessities of the business of the country; but the difference of opinion on the subject is so great, and the real difficulties attending its solution are so numerous, that, without discussing any of the multitude of plans which have been presented to the public, through the press and otherwise, I earnestly commend to the wisdom of Congress a careful and thorough consideration of this important subject, rendered more obviously important by the present embarrassed condition of the large business interests which have suffered by the recent financial crisis, and that in such inquiry, avoiding further inflation of the issue of irredeemable legal-tender notes, the most desirable of all financial results to be obtained, namely, a permanent return to sound basis of specie payment and gold standard, to which all our paper issues shall be made equal value, shall be the aim. To allow National Banks to use part of their reserves at seasons of greatest pressure, under proper restrictions and regulations, would afford some relief. The rigid statute laws applied to all banks, at all seasons and in all places alike, often prove an embarrassment, when they conflict with economic principles and laws of trade and business, which are stronger than legislative enactments, and cannot be overthrown thereby. Associated banks at the several redemption cities named in the Banking law, which are great controlling centres of business, might do much to give steadiness and safety, if they were authorized though properly constituted boards or committees of their own officers, to exercise large discretion in the use of their reserves, in the rate of interest to be charged at different seasons and under different circumstances, and in other matters within the limits prescribed by law. Should it be deemed necessary or expedient to temporarily enlarge paper money circulation in cases of great emergency, provision may be made to permit National Banks, under certain circumstances, and to a limited extent, to increase their note circulation by a pledge of United States bonds, bearing no interest while so pledged, or subjecting banks to special taxation upon circulating notes obtained thereon, or upon such other terms that it would be for their interest to recall the notes and redeem the bonds at the earliest possible day after the pressure and their necessities should have ceased; but any large augmentation of the issue of United States legal-tender notes in time of peace would not only be a departure from that declaration of public policy and pledge of public faith to the national creditors made in the act of June 30, 1864, that the total amount of such notes shall never exceed $400,000,000, as well as from that more solemn pledge contained in the first act of the Forty-first Congress, "To make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin," but would postpone the day of specie payments, and render it more difficult to attain, in the distant future, unsettle confidence in our national finances, and be a serious detriment to the public credit at home and abroad.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

There can be no doubt that, during the eight years since the Rebellion, there has been a growing desire among the people to restore paper circulation to a specie standard, and that any steps taken to accomplish that object will be received with general favor. It is not possible to resume and maintain specie payments with so large an amount of notes in circulation and small amount of gold in the country. The volume of currency must be reduced, or that of coin greatly increased. Should National Banks be prohibited from selling the coin received by them as interest upon bonds, pledges to secure circulation, retaining the same in whole or in part in reserve, or loaning it in the discount of bills and notes payable in coin, as Congress might prescribe, there would be a graded accumulation of gold in banks which would do something towards preparing for resumption. This, with a constant increase of coin in the Treasury, undertaken with the approval of Congress, would ere long lead to the desired result, when other conditions required for maintenance of specie payments should become favorable.

LEGAL TENDERS.

The acts of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863, together authorize the issue of $400,000,000 of United States notes in addition to $50,000,000 of such notes reserved for the purpose of securing the prompt payment of temporary loan deposits, and the act of June 30, 1864, contain these words: "Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for redemption of the temporary loan." The temporary loans referred to in the foregoing acts having been redeemed, the maximum amount of United States notes which, under existing laws, can now or hereafter be issued is $400,000,000. Between the 31st of August, 1865, when the amount of United States notes outstanding was at its highest point, and the 4th of February, 1868, there was a gradual contraction of the amount in actual circulation, limited by the act of Feb. 12, 1866, to not more than $10,000,000 within the next six months, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month. On the 4th of February, 1868, Congress passed an act suspending the further reduction of currency, when the amount outstanding was $356,000,000, and that sum is now the minimum limit of issue; but the law authorizing the issue of the maximum of $400,000,000 has never been repealed, and has uniformly been held by the Treasury Department and the law officers thereof to be in full force. In view of the uncertainty which exists in public sentiment as to the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in excess of the minimum, and the conflict of opinion as to the policy of doing so, I respectfully recommend that Congress shall set these questions at rest by distinct enactment. Until that is done, whenever there is a stringency in the money market, there will continue to be a pressure upon the Treasury Department by those who favor the policy of expansion to increase the issue of notes to the maximum, by purchase of bonds or otherwise. While, on the other hand, those who conceive that public interests will be better served thereby will bring equal pressure to reduce the issue down to the minimum. Assuming that it is the settled policy of Congress, as declared in the act of June 30, 1864, above stated, that the total amount of United States notes issued and to be issued shall never exceed $400,000,000, I am of opinion it would be necessary to require the amount in actual circulation to be kept up to the maximum or to any amount above the present minimum. The Treasury, depending principally upon the receipts from customs and internal taxation, without the power of borrowing or otherwise increasing its resources, with liabilities created by Congressional appropriations which must be met in currency to the extent of nearly $300,000,000 a year, ought always to have a large reserve upon which it can draw to meet the ordinary demands upon it in case of emergency, when the revenues suddenly and unexpectedly diminish by reason of a national calamity or financial derangement, which, from time to time, are liable to occur in all nations. Such reserve is also rendered necessary by the fact that the fractional currency authorized to be issued to the amount of $50,000,000, now in actual circulation to the extent of more than $40,000,000, is redeemable in United States notes at the option of holders. In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which the amount between the minimum and maximum may be issued, and that it may not be issued for the purpose of inflating the paper currency of the country, I recommend that it be declared a reserve to be issued temporarily when ordinary demands upon the Treasury shall require it, and in payment of such demands, and for the redemption of fractional currency, the amount so issued to be returned to the reserve as soon as the condition of the Treasury shall warrant it, and that the purchase of bonds shall be forbidden so long as outstanding United States notes shall exceed the minimum fixed by the act of Feb. 4, 1868. I believe that such a reserve, so restricted, would be a proper and reasonable protection against any contingencies whereby the resources of the country might temporarily be diminished, and would give no reasonable cause to fear permanent inflation. As it ought not to be the business of the Treasury Department to increase and diminish the amount of legal tender-notes from time to time according to the condition of the money market, and for the sole purpose of affecting that market, I think it would be unwise to authorize the reserve to be issued except for the purposes and in the way which I have suggested.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The balance of trade in merchandise has been largely against the United States for many years, and the country has exported during the twenty years ending with the last fiscal year, gold and silver to the extent of more than $100,000,000,000 over and above the amount imported. For some months past, especially in October and November, the export trade in merchandise has greatly increased, and, owing to the disturbance of financial affairs and other causes, the importation of goods has largely diminished, so that the balance of trade at present is in favor of the United States, and gold and silver have flowed into the country during the past two months at a rate more rapid than ever before, except in 1861, when for the whole year the excess of imports over exports was $16,548,-531, and for the past twenty years there has been no other single year in which there has been an excess of imports of gold and silver over exports. The condition of the carrying trade with foreign countries, though exhibiting a large adverse balance, shows some slight gains, with prospects of still further improvement. Of the exports and imports during the past year, 27 per cent were carried in United States vessels, a gain of 3 per cent over the previous year.

THE INCREASE IN SHIP-BUILDING

in this country is decided. Numbers were awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to 1,699 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 313,743 tons, while during the year preceding the addition to our mercantile marine was only 38,621 tons. Since the close of the fiscal year, still greater activity has prevailed in the ship-yards of the Atlantic seaboard. From the 1st of July to the 1st of November, documents have been issued to 1,288 completed vessels, of 181,000 tons in all, while such returns as have been received, incomplete as they are, indicate that there were building in October last 386 vessels, of the tonnage of 177,529 tons, including 69 steamers, with a tonnage of 67,007 tons, of which 18 ocean steamers, with an aggregate of 38,492 tons, are in course of construction on the Delaware. In view of the high price of iron and coal, and the recent advance in the cost of labor in Europe, together with the superior tensile strength of American ship-plate, as proved by actual experiments, there is reasonable encouragement to expect that this branch of industry will make rapid strides of progress to the great advantage of commerce, trade, and financial strength of the country. With the balance of trade in favor of the United States,

A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS

may be easily reached, and when reached may be maintained, if such wise financial measures are adopted as will prevent over-trading, extravagance, and speculation, and encourage economy, industry, thrift, and well-directed and prudent enterprises.

THE TARIFF LAW.

The following remedies are suggested for adoption in the general revision of the Tariff law:

First—The abandonment of distinctions based upon commercial usage; in other words, the material of which an article is composed, instead of its commercial designation, where particular material forms the sole or chief element of value, should control its classification and rate of duty consequently imposed, whether *ad valorem* or specific.

Second—The abandonment of "charges and commissions" as an element of dutiable value. The revenue from this source, while uncertain and comparatively trifling in amount, is fruitful in source of embarrassment and complaint in the liquidation of duties.

Third—The repeal of all provisions of laws for what are commonly known as "damage allowances," or proportionate abatements of duties on merchandise injured during the voyage of importation. These vary at different ports, exceeding in some by 10 or 15 per cent those made at others in like cases. In many instances the extent of damage can only be approximately determined, while in others there is room to suspect fraudulent practices, and in all the operation of the system is unfavorable to the honest importer as well as Government.

ARTICLES IMPORTED IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

Many articles upon which duties are now levied, and which do not come in competition with those manufactured or produced in this country, are imported in such small quantities that the duties collected thereon are insignificant, and do not compensate for the cost of collection. I suggest that all such articles be added to the free list.

A TARIFF IS CRIMINATION.

The fees prescribed by law for services upon the Northern frontier, connected with the execution of the laws, relating to navigation and the collection of the revenue from customs, are different from those upon the coast, and it is questionable whether such difference does not constitute a violation of the Constitutional provision prohibiting the giving of preference by any regulation of commerce or revenue to parts of one State over those of another; and a revision and equalization of such fees are recommended.

ABOLITION OF TONNAGE TAX.

A tonnage tax is now levied on all American sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade, and on all sailing vessels of other nationalities. It is not imposed upon American vessels engaged in coasting trade. Steamships of foreign nationality in some cases are subject to tonnage tax; in others they are exempt by old treaty stipulations, only recently carried into effect; but all American steam vessels arriving from foreign countries are subject to tax. In consideration of the fact that this tax was entirely abolished on all vessels more than thirty years ago, and only resorted to as a war-measure in 1862, and that those engaged in the coasting-trade were again relieved from this burden by recent enactments, I recommend that this tax be wholly abolished.

ENROLLMENT AND LICENSE OF CANAL-BOATS.

The Department has found difficulty in the administration of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, relating to the enrollment and license of vessels, with reference to its application to canal-boats and similar crafts, designed to be chiefly employed in the internal waters of the States. The Secretary recommends that the status of this class of vessels should be definitely fixed by such legislation as the case requires; also the propriety of reorganizing the Customs Collection Districts on the Atlantic Coast, now seventy-nine in number.

THE COINAGE

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was as follows:

Gold coinage	$35,249,337
Silver coinage	2,945,795
Minor coinage	494,050
Total	$38,689,188

During the same period the value of bars manufactured was as follows:

Fine gold	$7,439,848
Unparted gold	8,485,602
Total gold	$15,925,446
Fine silver	$3,149,373
Unparted silver	8,442,711
Total silver	$11,592,084
Total gold and silver bars	$27,517,530

The repeal is recommended of the charge for coining gold, and also the charge imposed for copper used for alloy, as being an inconvenient item in estimating the coinage value of gold. With a view to prevent the export of gold coins, authority should be given for keeping in the Treasury, when its condition will admit of the same, a supply of fine gold bearing the mint stamp of fineness, weight, and value, and for exchanging such bars for coin. They would always be preferred to coin for export, and gold coins of full weight would be retained in the country instead of being selected for export.

THE LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

In relation to the Louisville & Portland Canal, which Congress at its last session authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to assume control of in the interest of commerce, the Secretary says if Congress would authorize him, with the consent of the State of Kentucky, to take possession, upon paying the floating debt of the Company, purchasing the five shares of stock now held by the Directors, and assuming payment of the bonds secured by mortgage, when matured, with authority to purchase them at any time previously as circumstances would warrant, one great obstacle in accomplishing this most desirable result would be removed, and the cost thereof might be distributed over a period of several years.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

An Iowa County Council to Engage in General Manufacturing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 2.—The County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Muscatine County have organized as an association to engage in manufacturing and traffic generally. The organization is now being perfected. The capital stock has been fixed at $50,000. The association is already operating a slaughtering establishment, and will soon take hold of other branches of industry, and operate them for the benefit of Grangers. This example will soon be followed in many other Iowa counties.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

Cardinal Pecci to Be the Next Pope of Rome.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The London *Hour* says that it has trustworthy information that, by the privately-expressed wish of Pius IX., the Cardinals have been in consultation and selected Cardinal Pecci, the Archbishop of Perugia, for the next Pope. He was born in 1810, and became a Cardinal in 1852. He is a hard-working Bishop, is called an Ultramontane, but would no doubt live on terms of amity with the Italian Government. Even the free-thinkers of Italy greatly respect Cardinal Pecci.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Customs officials have seized 200,000 cigars, supposed to have been smuggled from Havana.

FOREIGN.

Excitement at Havana on the Receipt of the Protocol.

The Number of Executions at Santiago Now Stated at Thirty-Seven.

Preparations for an Assault on the Rebel Works at Cartagena.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The publication of the protocol signed by Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister caused intense agitation and general indignation here, but the popular feeling soon became less excited, under the conviction that the Spanish Government defended its honor, and under the confidence which is placed in the sense, justice, and prudence of the people of the United States. Jovellar issued a proclamation this evening, advising the people to be calm, and the excitement subsided. The Virginius remained at the arsenal afloat, and in good condition.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 28.—The United States steamer Juniata arrived on the 26th, and her commander visited the 101 Virginius prisoners now remaining here. He telegraphed Consul-General Hall, assuring him that no other executions, except the thirty-seven, have occurred, and that if the American Government demanded the surrender of the prisoners no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining them.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch says: "The inactivity of the Spanish fleet at Cartagena is owing to doubts of the fidelity of the crew of the iron clad Saragosa.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The commander of the forces investing Cartagena telegraphs that the insurgents ceased firing at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

An order has been promulgated that, in view of the definitive establishment of the Republic of Spain, the royal insignia be removed from the flags and standards of the army.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The insurgents at Cartagena opened again on the Government works to-day, but their fire is feebler than before. The besiegers have been reinforced, and an assault is expected soon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Count Segur, member of the Right Centre, was to-day elected Secretary of the Assembly by 309 votes. Count du Chatel, of the Left Centre, received 270 votes.

The *Journal de Paris* says M. Bartholdi, now First Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, is mentioned as the propable successor of the Marquis de Nouilles at Washington.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The story of a duel between Gen. Manteuffel and Von Goeben is said to be without foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The evidence in the Tichborne case closed to-day, and Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the claimant, commenced his speech.

CRIME.

Pertect Despondent Since the Conviction of Rafferty—A Movement for a New Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 2.—The third conviction of Rafferty has had a damaging effect on the hopes of Pertect for a commutation of sentence. Several of our leading lawyers have addressed letters to the Governor in his interest, expressing the opinion that the minority report of the Supreme Court upon his case is the law,—in other words, that, under the circumstances, he ought to have had a new trial granted him, and opportunity to produce certain material witnesses. He has lost all of that defiant spirit, and is evidently preparing for the worst. He has conveyed his property—a farm and some building lots, in or near Tuscaloosa, Ala., to his counsel, Judge Knowlton, of Chicago, which is the only renumeration he has been able to extend. If he is executed, it will take place in what is known as the prisoner's dining-room, and on Friday, the 12th inst.

The Stevenson Murder Trial at Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 2.—Contrary to general expectation, the panel of the jury in the case of Stevenson, the wife-murderer, was completed this morning, and the trial commenced. The prosecution rested its examination of witnesses this afternoon, when the defense began, and endeavored to show the evident insanity of the prisoner. The defense brought forward the testimony of people who knew the prisoner, and testified to his strange actions. Dr. Russell was brought on the stand to show the condition of Stevenson at the time of the murder. Under the law of this State, Stevenson himself was also sworn in his own defense, and testified to a feeling of excitement and forgetfulness on the day of the murder. The case excites intense interest, and the court-room is crowded.

Bank-Robbers in Upper Big Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—Sunday night some person dug in under Exchange Bank, Big Rapids, broke through the floor, and took $2,500 from a safe, which had been left unlocked,—by some accident, it is said. Two men slept in a room adjoining the bank, but say they heard no noise. The burglar has not as yet been apprehended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UPPER BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 2.—The bank-robbery here Sunday night has occasioned considerable talk. It seems that the hole excavated under the bank-building would not admit the access of a person. Planks were found directly under the vault, placed so as to present the appearance that some person had slept there. The Cashier is reported as having extracted $1,500 the evening before the robbery, which is considered a remarkable coincidence; also, on Sunday the President had business in the vault, and, from neglect or otherwise, did not lock the safe door.

Six Persons Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—In the trial at Ann Arbor of the young men who killed Mr. Briettenback last fall, by assaulting him when he was seeking to drive them out of his berry marsh, the jury, to-day, found the whole six of the accused guilty of manslaughter, but recommended all, save Ezra Marsh, who struck the fatal blow, to the mercy of the Court.

Attempted Incendiarism in Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 2.—An effort was made last night to burn the large coopering establishment of Louis Lehman. Fire was set to the building in two places, but discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

McCoole Held for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—The examination of Mike McCoole, the pugilist, for the murder of Patsy Manley, about a month ago, which has been going on for some days past, has closed, and McCoole is held in $10,000 bonds on a charge of murder in the second degree.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Sergt. Brown, of the Eighth Precinct, was fatally wounded last night while assisting in taking a number of prisoners to the station-house. He died this forenoon. Isaac Hatch, colored, has been arrested on suspicion of being the person who threw the stone.

While Thomas McBride and John Christopher were fighting in a Water street bar-room early this forenoon, the former fatally stabbed the latter. McBride was arrested.

Imprisonment for Life.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 2.—James Roper, David Roper, and Henry Lindly were sentenced to imprisonment for life to-day for the murder of James Deaken, near this city, about three months ago.

The Daniels Murder Case at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The jury in the murder case against William C. Daniels retired at dark. The indications are that the verdict, if the jury agree, will be slow coming in.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—For New England, the temperature will rise slightly, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain the wind veering to easterly and southerly, with increasing force. For the Middle States and lake region, and thence southward to Kentucky and West Virginia, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, followed by less cloudiness Wednesday afternoon. For the South Atlantic States, and thence westward to the Mississippi Valley, light easterly to southerly winds, slightly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and areas of light rain. For the Northwest, rising barometer, lower temperature, fresh and occasionally brisk northerly to westerly winds, and snow, followed by clearing weather.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nr'ge	30.04	2	N., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.95	63	S., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.72	[illegible]	S., brisk	.01	Light rain.
Cincinnati	30.07	57	S. E., fresh	..	Light rain.
Cheyenne	29.64	7	N., brisk	.03	Light snow.
Cleveland	29.97	57	S. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.55	59	S., brisk	.03	Light rain.
Denver	29.76	5	N. E., fresh	.24	Light snow.
Detroit	29.92	53	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.78	24	N. W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Fort Garry	29.98	2	N. W., fresh	..	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.59	65	E., brisk	.04	Threaten'g.
Keokuk	29.54	63	S., brisk	..	Light rain.
LaCrosse	29.64	32	N., fresh	.39	Light rain.
Omaha	29.83	14	N. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.67	57	S. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.08	4	N. W., fresh	..	Fair.
Toledo	29.93	55	S., brisk	.04	Threaten'g.
Yankton	30.08	7	N. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 2.—The weather to-day was that of March or April. A warm wind and showers prevailed, and the air suggested preparations for gardening rather than providing for winter.

FIRES.

At Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Eagle Block, occupied by J. H. Valery, J. H. Austin, and Nathan Frank, dealers in dry goods, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—At a late hour to-night a disastrous fire occurred at Elkins' coal-oil refinery, corner of Fiftieth street and Lancaster avenue. Loss not known, but will be heavy.

PERSONAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—Gen. Lewis T. Wigfall, formerly United States Senator from Texas, was admitted yesterday to the Baltimore City Bar, after taking the customary oath of allegiance to the United States, and to the Constitution, laws, and Government thereof.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The situation of the dry goods market does not differ in any important particular from that noted in our last weekly review. The demand for the more staple fabrics, as well as for fancy articles suitable for the holiday trade, continues steadily good, at generally firm prices. The improved demand of the past fortnight, together with the enhanced cost of the raw material and the greater ease in the money market, have imparted a decidedly firmer tone to the market for cotton fabrics, and, at the low prices now prevalent, the market is unqualifiedly firm. At the East some lines of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings have advanced ½@1c within the past few days, and this will no doubt soon be followed by a corresponding advance here. The carpet trade has ruled rather quiet during the past week, and while the quotations remain unchanged, dealers do not hesitate to state that there is some "cutting under" all around. Manufacturers' prices, however, remain firm, and so long as this is the case there is not likely to be any very material reduction in jobbing rates. Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mystic River	10½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Mackinaw	9
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	9½
Augusta	10	Empire State	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	8½
Nashville, 36 in	11	Nonpareil	7
Medford	10	Granite, B	8
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, C	10 c
Nashua R, 36-in	11½	Indian Orchard, BB	9
Nashua O, 33-in	10½	Indian Orchard, W	8½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	11½
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Continental C	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Lawrence S	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Newmarket A	10
Salisbury E	11	Massachusetts B B	10
Salisbury R	10	Nevada A	9½
Salisbury O	9	Massachusetts E	9½
Salisbury N	8	Portsmouth P	6½
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Mohawk	5½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	11½c	Garner	8½c
Merrimac D	9	Amoskeag	7½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9
Dunnell	9	Shirting	8@9
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	10
American	9	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	6½
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	9½c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	13 c	Amoskeag	10½c
Pequot satteens	12	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12	Canoe	9
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	6½c	Garner	8 c
Washington	6½	Warren	8½
Masonville	8		
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Cabot	13 c
New York Mills	17½	Dwight Star	13
Wamsutta	17	Clinton C	10½
Pride of the West	20	Boott E	10
Langden, GB	18	Thorndike B	10½
Fruit of the Loom	15	Thorndike C	9½
Lonsdale	13½	Green, H	8
Androscoggin, L	14	Green, G	9
Hill	13½	Vaughan XX	8½
Blackstone, AA	12½		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Willow Brook, No. 1	21
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	25	Thorndike, A	12½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	10
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		
DENIMS.			
York Blue	22½c	Curtis	17½c
Amoskeag	22½	Warren, AXA	20
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	18
Otis, AXA	20	Warren, CC	16
Otis, BB	18	Uncasville UCA	16
Otis, CC	16	Haymaker	13
Pearl River	21	Boston	11
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	17 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	16	Whittenton, B	15
Amoskeag, 3-3	15	American, 6-3	12½
Uncasville, A	11½@12	American, 3-3	11½
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Carpet Warps	32½@39 c	Batts	9@30 c
Twines	31@35	Cotton Yarn	32½
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	60
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	95	Common wool	62½
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	23½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Dec. 2.

Schr H. P. Baldwin, Bay City, salt.

CLEARED ... Dec. 2.

Prop Charles Betts, Manistee, 4,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 75 brls flour, 25 brls pork, 25 brls beef, and sundries.

WATERTOWN, MASS., LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 743 head. Cold weather stiffened prices a shade from last week equal to ¼c per lb. Trade easy on prime oxen; choice, $9.75@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second quality, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,310; brisk demand in consequence of light supply; advance in prices strong, ½c on ordinary grades; best lots a shade higher. Sheep in lots, $3.00@3.75 each; extra, $4.00@6.50. Spring lambs, 5@7½c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Active and easier; sales, 4,400 bales; good ordinary to strict ordinary, 14@14½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15@15½c; middling to strict middling, 16@16½c; good middling, 18c, all for checks; receipts, 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,223 bales; stock, 161,345 bales; unsold, 36,100 bales.

MONEY—Gold, [illegible] Currency [illegible] discount, sight; ¼ premium for checks. Sterling, bank, 117½.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 75c. Bran, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Salt shoulders lower at 6½c; clear rib, 7c.

SUGAR—Quiet; inferior, 4½@5c; good fair to fully fair, 7@7½; strictly prime, 8½c.

MOLASSES—Active and higher; common, 30@45c; fair, 45@48c; prime to choice, 50@62c.

COFFEE—Active and advanced; fair to prime, 22@24½c.

Others unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 65 cars; best, 5@5½c; medium, 4@4½c; common, 3½@4c; stockers, 3@3½c; bulls, 2@2½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 56 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.75@4.80; Yorkers, $4.40@4.60.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 20 cars; best, 4½@5½c; medium, 4@4½c; common, 2½@3½c.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT *Chas. Gossage & Co.*

In all kinds of Dress Goods: Striped and Chene Silks at 65, 75, 85, $1, $1.25; "Cheney's" American Striped Silks at $1.50, reduced from $2.25, and a line of 24-inch Lyons Striped Silks at $1.50, value $2.75.

We offer to-day, to close a lot of extra rich Silks: Satin de Lyons Embossed Velvets at $7.50, former price, $18.00; White Embroidered Satins at $7.50, former price, $16.00; rich Brocaded Silks at $1.75, former price, $5; Embroidered Ceceliene Poplins at $3.50, former price, $8; Brocaded Ceceliene Poplins at $1.75, worth $4.50; Spotted Foulards, superior quality, at $1; Plain Colors in Taffetas, Glace, and Gros Grains at prices less than before offered.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

56 & 58 Washington-st.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere, and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

Ditson & Co.'s Celebrated HOME MUSICAL LIBRARY,

UNEXCELLED COLLECTIONS OF BOUND MUSIC.

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GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG. GEMS OF SACRED SONG. WREATH OF GEMS. OPERATIC PEARLS. SILVER CHORD. SHOWER OF PEARLS. Duets. MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental.

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FOR PIANOFORTE OR REED ORGAN. GEMS OF STRAUSS. ORGAN AT HOME. PIANIST'S ALBUM. PIANOFORTE GEMS. HOME CIRCLE. Vols. I. and II.

Price of each Book, in Cloth, $3.00; in Boards, $2.50; Fine Gilt, $4.00. The above splendid books are perfect treasure-houses of the best and most popular music, being selected as the "cream" from an immense stock. 200 to 250 pages, full sheet music size, in each book. Buy these books for presents! In each book you get $25 worth of music. In the whole library, costing, according to binding, $35, $42, or $56, you will get Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars' worth! Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 24, 1873.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker:

Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture, part of the time unable to work, and having failed during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely, I finally bought one of your "Common Sense Trusses," which in four months cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years.

Yours truly, E. WORMLEY.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office, 48 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, &c.

The proper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art, requiring both science and skill, only acquired by experience. [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

Money is steadily becoming more plenty, both in this market and the East. As noted in our article yesterday, there has been a decline in the rate for money on collaterals in the open market in this city from 18 per cent per annum, which was the ruling rate last week, to 12 per cent now. The prospect also is that it will not be long before money will be offered at even 10 per cent on first-class collaterals. Several of the prominent banks are now discounting freely for their regular customers at the usual 10 per cent, though the pork-packers still absorb a great portion of all that the banks can lend.

Currency is getting very plenty, both here and in New York. In the latter city, the banks are reported as having more National Bank notes than they can use, and we have seen private telegrams from there, asking bankers here if they can find use for them.

The increase of loanable capital in this market is shown by the greater abundance of New York exchange, which is now down to about par for sales between banks. The shipments of "hog-product" Eastward are so large that it is not improbable that exchange will soon go below par, and currency begin to flow Westward from New York.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

Among the extracts, now being published, from the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency is a very lengthy one on the question of bank reserves. The Comptroller starts off on this topic with the assertion that—

The advocates of a free banking law are also advocates of the repeal of the chief restrictions of the National Currency act, and particularly of the provision which requires the keeping of a certain amount of money as a reserve against liabilities.

To this assumption we dissent, and claim that the great majority of the advocates of free banking (at least in the West) do not ask for the repeal of the requirements for reserve, but only demand that there shall be no longer a monopoly of the privilege of issuing currency, as is now maintained by the restriction of National Bank circulation to $354,000,000.

The Comptroller gives the same reason for maintaining the requirements for reserves as were given in this column some months ago, when the New York papers began to advocate their repeal, viz.:

Such laws are not passed so much for the benefit of those persons who conduct their business on sound principles as for that class or association of persons which has but little experience in the method of transacting a legitimate business. If the law be correct in principle, it will be found not to interfere with the rights of those persons who understand the true theory of business, but its tendency will be to prevent abuses on the part of those who would otherwise take risks which a prudent and careful man would avoid.

This is, in fact, the whole argument in behalf of reserves, viz.: that there should be some *standard normal* condition, to which every bank shall be obliged to conform at all times, except in some emergency, as in a panic, or when it is necessary to give unusual aid to its customers in legitimate business to prevent suspensions and panics. On these points he argues as follows:

To claim that a bank cannot redeem its own notes upon presentation, and cannot pay the checks of its depositors on demand if the payment of such debts shall intrench upon its reserves, is equivalent to declaring that the National Currency act was intended to provide for the destruction of the very institutions it had created. From the first organization of the system to the present time the uniform decisions have been that the object of the reserve is to enable the bank at all times to pay its debts. In times of panic the depositor of a bank is the master, and not its officers and directors, and it is absurd to maintain that a bank, liable at such times to be called upon to pay its debts, would, if there were no reserve laws, loan the money on commercial paper, which belongs to its creditors, at the risk of almost certain failure and disgrace.

There is no question but that this has been the view taken of their reserves by all the National Banks of the country. During the recent panic there was not one of them but would have paid out its reserve as long as it had any left, and if any National Bank kept its reserve untouched through that emergency, it was not from any respect for the law, but simply because they did not find it necessary to draw upon it to pay checks of their depositors. The construction put upon the requirements for reserves by the Comptroller of the Currency gives a presumptive legal authority for all the liberty in that respect that any legitimately-managed bank can ask, and the actual repeal of the law by act of Congress would be superfluous, as far as granting any reasonable liberty to the banks is concerned.

THE PRESIDENT ON "ELASTICITY OF THE CURRENCY."

President Grant—like every other man in the United States now-a-days—has a "financial plan" which is to be the great panacea for all the defects that our currency-system is afflicted with. The President proposed to make the currency elastic by authorizing the National Banks—during the season of currency plethora in the summer—to diminish their circulation by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the redemption of the notes. Inasmuch as the National Banks already have this privilege recommended by the President, it is impossible to see how it would facilitate contraction of the currency in seasons of currency plethora any more than it does now, which is just none at all.

The President, however, also recommends that, in seasons of currency scarcity, banks be allowed to increase their circulation 40 per cent over and above the ordinary amount. This additional 40 per cent to be issued to them to the full par value of United States bonds offered by the banks. He would have this additional circulation considered in the light of a loan by the Treasury to the banks, for which loan the banks should pay 4 per cent interest until the circulation was returned, and the bonds (deposited as collateral) were withdrawn.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The President recommends that the National Banks be prohibited from paying interest on deposits, and that they be required to keep their reserves all in their own vaults, instead of half of it on deposit with their redeeming agents, as now. It is safe to say that if these two propositions should become laws, and could be made operative, one-half of the National Banks of the country would wind up, and reorganize either as State banks or private banks.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116⅝	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110⅛	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110⅝	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111⅛	111⅝@112⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	115⅜	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	116⅛	116⅝@117⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116⅛	116⅝@117⅛
10-40s	109	109½@109⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109⅛	109⅝@110⅛
U. S. currency 6s	109⅛	109⅝@110⅛
Gold (full weight)	108⅜	108⅞
Gold coupons	108⅛	108⅞
Eastern exchange (counter rates	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅛@109⅛

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money closed at 6@7, after loaning at 1-32. The Associated Banks held $37,135,100.

Sterling ruled at 8⅛@8¼ for sixty days, and at 9⅛@9¼ for sight.

Gold opened at 108¾, sold up to 109⅛, and closed at 109⅛.

Loans were at 1-32, 1-16, and 7 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $172,000.

The clearings, $22,000,000.

State bonds were quiet and nominal.

Governments were strong and active, with a large business, and closed at the highest point of the day.

Stocks opened firm, and, after rapid fluctuations during the day of ½ to 2¾ per cent, closed strong at ¼@1¼ off from the highest point of the day. The principal business was in Vanderbilt stocks and Pacific Mail.

The President's message and Secretary Richardson's report were partially known on Wall street just previous to the close, and produced a marked weakness in the tone of speculation.

Sterling, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	110⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅞
Coupons, '64	116	New 5s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	111⅛	10-40s	109⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	Currency 6s (ex int)	109⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	73	North Carolinas, old	22⅛
Tennessees, new	73⅛	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	65	St. Paul pfd	58
Western Union	69	Wabash	47⅛
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	84⅛	Ft. Wayne	88
Wells Fargo	68	Terre Haute	6
American Express	59	Terre Haute pfd	23
United States Ex.	62	Chicago & Alton	95⅛
Pacific Mail	35	Chicago & Alton pfd.	99
New York Central	91⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅛
Erie	46⅝	C., C. & C.	70
Erie pfd	63	C., B. & Q.	92⅛
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	72⅛
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	23⅛
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	86	Union Pacific stock	26⅛
Northwestern	48⅛	Union Pacific bonds	79⅛
Northwestern pfd.	60	Central Pacific bonds	93
Rock Island	93⅞	Del., Lack. & West.	97
N. J. Central	95⅞	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	35⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 438 Burnside st, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $3,000.

The premises Nos. 507, 509, 511, 513, and 515 West Madison st, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $150,000. Nathan S. Grow to Nettie M. Hamlin.

Bissell st, 196 ft s of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $900.

Ogden av, s e cor of Leavitt st, 78x110 and 47 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,800.

Campbell av, 175 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,625.

Iowa st, 263 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $662.

Milwaukee av, 425 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated July 11; consideration, $2,250.

West Twentieth st, 175 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $700.

West Twentieth st, 192 6-10 ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $600.

Indiana av, 175 8-10 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 50x178½ ft, dated March 27; consideration, $18,000.

Butterfield st, 50 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $725.

Indiana av, 250 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated June 27; consideration, $2,875.

Indiana av, 96 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $8,000.

Indiana av, 173½ ft n of Twenty-first-st., w f, 25x177½ ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $22,000.

Rucker st, 200 ft s of Hubbard st, e f, 25x108 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Milwaukee av, n w cor of Will st, 76½x107 3-10 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Sampson st, 82 8-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 36x124 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $3,800.

Superior st, 96 ft w of Townsend st, s f, 48x130 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Bissell st, 172 ft s of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $900.

Waller st, 129 ft s of Maxwell st, w f, 26x87 3-10 ft, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $2,500.

West Tyler st, 25 ft e of Union place, n f, 25x106 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Fourth av, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts, w f, 24½x100 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Rhodes av, 175 ft s of Crittenden av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,125.

Coolidge st, 120 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,100.

The premises No. 586 West Van Buren st, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Wallace st, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 2, Stark's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 28, in Souerbry & Otis' part of Rosenmerkel's s ½, Lot 6, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $1,125.

Lot 16, in s ½ Block 1, Springer & Pierce's s ½, Lot 30, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $900.

Lot 55, in Block 3, of Prout & Colman's part s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, e f, 25x160 ft in Block 9 of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	12,471	7,459	8,110	3,993
Wheat, bu	120,380	32,390	25,462	17,197
Corn, bu	25,950	55,230	392	821
Oats, bu	44,350	33,140	9,175	19,808
Rye, bu	4,887	3,940	......	1,835
Barley, bu	14,360	18,470	17,259	12,569
Grass seed, lbs	91,800	13,440	......	7,790
Flax seed, lbs	135,840	67,194	20,680	......
Broom-corn, lbs	26,500	46,600	300	32,510
Cured meats, lbs	120,090	341,840	2878,548	1653,500
Beef, brls	120	......	......	320
Pork, brls	810	5	2,123	354
Lard, lbs	309,120	6,440	902,464	878,950
Tallow, lbs	36,070	7,130	103,000	123,815
Butter, lbs	218,517	49,814	46,220	7,190
Dressed hogs, No.	1,133	216	988	327
Live hogs, No.	39,067	24,360	6,846	3,473
Cattle, No	1,438	2,598	589	1,094
Sheep, No	90	548	......	362
Hides, lbs	202,151	115,330	178,119	142,379
Highwines, brls	391	26	112	162
Wool, lbs	35,260	141,644	26,638	124,380
Potatoes, bu	300	1,516	360	35
Lumber, m feet	1,492	1,247	1,182	1,540
Shingles, m	1,520	160	492	925
Lath, m	70	......	96	40
Salt, br's	5,000	248	2,047	1,884

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,071 bu wheat; 8,263 bu corn; 4,107 bu oats; 914 bu rye; 2,891 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 258 cars wheat; 57 cars corn; 14 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 23 cars barley. Total, 356 cars, or 128,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, though less so than yesterday; and the general tendency was downward—chiefly, as it would seem, from a feeling of reaction after the exciting advances noted during the past few days. The December settlements are mostly made, and operators generally seem to realize that they have now fairly entered on the winter system and extent of trading, and must take into the account the new combinations that are presented. The unusual supply of hogs, and the less supply of all grain (except wheat) are connected facts which are not yet reasoned out to pecuniary conclusions. The milder weather had some effect on the grain markets to-day, as it threatened a release of the grain now locked up in the Erie Canal, with correspondingly less demand on the West for supplies. The foreign markets for grain keep up well, which is a hopeful sign for sellers of breadstuffs; but they hang back on provisions, being apparently frightened by the immense receipts of hogs, which have not scared Chicago "worth a cent." There were no new developments in the market for domestic and foreign dry goods. Both local and interior buyers were ordering with fair liberality, and the general market seemed to be in a satisfactory condition. Prices are now believed to be on a firm basis, and any further changes—so far at least as standard goods are concerned—are likely to be in an upward direction. The grocery trade was satisfactorily active, the aggregate distribution no doubt being in excess of the sales at a corresponding period last year. The general market again exhibited a firm tone, sugars being the only notable exception. Coffees continue excited and advancing, Javas being marked up another ½c, while Rio and other grades were a ¼c higher than yesterday. Sugars were easier. The subsidence of the excitement over the Cuban question has sensibly weakened the views of holders, and there were free sellers at an ⅛c decline. In sirups and spices there was fair activity at full former quotations. Cloves advanced to 40@41c. Soaps, candles, rice, &c., ruled steady. Teas were in good request, and are held with confidence, in view of the prospective restoration of the duty. No changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets. Coal was in fair demand at steadier prices. Bagging remains dull, but, at the reduced prices established yesterday, the market may be quoted firm. In the pig iron, paints, and wood markets there were no important changes, trade continuing dull, with prices unsettled and easy. There was a good degree of activity in the demand for lard and carbon oils, but other descriptions were quiet and steady.

There is no particular change to note in regard to lumber. Business at the yards is restricted to filling a few country and interior orders, and prices are essentially unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet, but firm, tin plate especially having recently advanced in New York. No further change was reported in nails, and iron remains dull and easy. The demand for drugs and chemicals continues fair, and the market steady, with a single exception. Salt was active and firm. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in urgent demand, and very firm, pork barrels advancing 5@10c. There were no specially new features in hops or broom-corn; both were quiet, and little better than nominal. The hay market was rather dull, and, with large offerings, weak. There was an improved demand for seeds, and choice lots, especially of timothy, were firm. Hides were easy, though not quotably lower. The poultry and game trade is still very dull, and much of the stock, owing to the warm weather, will soon be out of condition.

Highwines were quiet, and ½c lower than the reported price of yesterday, though the regular market of that day was probably not over 89½c, as the only sale reported at 90c was a 50 brl lot. Sales were restricted to-day to 100 brls at 89½c per gallon. New York was generally understood to be a shade easier, and our receipts were larger than usual.

Dressed hogs were in fair request, with a few buyers at $4.75 per 100 lbs for good smooth lots, and $4.80@4.87½ asked. The receipts were large (1,133 head), but very few of them were offered on 'Change, and the reported sales numbered only 21, at prices which are no criterion of the market.

Provisions were active and weak, declining about 30c per brl on mess pork, 10c per 100 lbs on lard, and nearly 3c per lb on meats. Live hogs were quoted active and strong at 5@10c advance, but the receipts were large, and the weather unfavorable for handling green meats (being too warm), while other points were quoted easier. The trading was largely speculative, the February option being the favorite, in pork and lard, with very free sellers of both in the last half of the session. Packers were anxious to sell, and speculative dealers wanted to go short, in anticipation of a still further decline. That the deal in pork is largely artificial is shown in the fact that $1.00 per brl is paid for carrying into February, when 40c will yield a fair profit on the operation. The recent up-rush in provisions has been almost entirely speculative, the option buyers in pork having drawn meats after it, and carried them to a point where they cannot be exported to Europe except at a heavy loss. We note that several lots of meats have recently been sold in New York, which had been bought on European account, but could not be shipped across the water and sold to yield the net cost. English dealers are apparently watching the hog movement on this side very closely, and conclude that present prices are not warranted by the facts in the case. The effect of this has been to materially increase the manufacture of barreled pork, and the increased supply is telling heavily on that branch of the market, while lard is falling in sympathy. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash, $12.90@12.95; do seller December, $12.90; do seller January, $13.35@13.40; do seller February, $13.85@13.90; prime mess pork, $11.50@11.75; extra prime do, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.35@7.40; do seller January, $7.60@7.65; do seller February, $7.87½@7.90. Green hams at 7¾@8c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 4¼c; rough sides, 5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅞c; do short clear, 6c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders, 6⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 4⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6½c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 1,800 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $13.00; 1,500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls do seller February at $14.25; 3,000 brls do at $14.20; 500 brls do at $14.17½; 1,000 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do at $14.05; 2,000 brls do at $14.00; 1,000 brls do at $13.90; 500 brls do at $13.87½; 1,500 brls do at $13.85; 500 tcs lard at $7.40; 450 tcs do at 7⅜c; 100 tcs do at $6.80 (loose); 100 tcs do at $6.75 (loose): 250 tcs do seller January at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do seller February at $7.90; 1,900 tcs do at 7⅜c; 200 boxes shoulders at 4⅝c; 100,000 lbs do (loose) seller February at 5c; 40,000 lbs do (cash) at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅝c; 100 boxes short ribs at 6⅜c; 200 boxes do (heavy) at $6.40; 500 boxes long and short clear at 6⅜c; 600 boxes do on private terms; 250 boxes short clear at 6½c; 60 boxes do at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 320,000 lbs and 5,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 630 brls beef hams at $21.00; 10 boxes bellies on private terms; 1,000 lbs bacon hams, canvassed and packed, at 12½c.

Flour was rather less active, with no particular change in prices, though some of the few buyers in attendance quoted it a shade easier. There was a moderate demand for shipment. Prices are well kept up, by the fact of small stocks; but supplies are now coming in more freely. Winters are dull, and bran firmer, though plenty. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do (Mac's Fancy) at $5.85; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 400 brls do at $5.50; 1,230 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.62½; 50 brls do at $4.40; 100 brls on private terms. Total, 2,280 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.00
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.40	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was less active, and steadier, at about the same average on options as yesterday, but a decline of 1c per bu on cash lots, though the latter were again in very good demand, both for shipment and by local millers. The lessening of the premium on cash wheat was simply a consequence of the withdrawal of the speculative bidding of yesterday, the object of which was to prevent the December shorts from filling in that way, as the longs preferred making settlements to taking the wheat. The receipts here are growing in volume—about 120,000 bu being noted for yesterday, though that amount probably includes some rail shipments from Milwaukee, which simply pass through this city. There is also an expectation that the shipping demand will fall off, allowing considerable accumulations during the winter. The demand is, however, good now, and it is difficult to see that it will not continue fair, giving much larger rail shipments than are usual in the winter season. Seller the month opened at $1.07½, declined to $1.07, rose to $1.07⅝, and receded to $1.06⅞ at the close. Seller January ranged 2c above December. Seller February sold at $1.11⅛@1.12½, closing at the inside. No. 2 spring sold at $1.07⅝@1.08½, closing at the inside, with no preference for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10½@1.11, the outside for Northwestern, closing nominally easier. No. 3 spring closed at $1.06, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 3,700 bu, mostly do, at $1.10½; 29,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08⅛; 14,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 44,200 bu do at $1.08; 20,000 bu do at $1.07⅞; 30,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.08⅛; 6,000 bu do at $1.08⅛; 2,000 bu do at $1.08; 5,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00. Total, 160,300 bu.

Corn was moderately active and rather weak, though averaging a shade higher than yesterday, as it closed lower than then. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and our receipts were again small, but there were several counter facts at work. Among these were the milder weather down East, which may result in a forwarding to New York of all the corn now locked up in the Erie Canal; also the promise of larger receipts here in the near future. Several operators say they have advices that corn is about to be sent in here in much greater volume than now, while others say that that is all bear nonsense, as there is not much corn of the old crop left to come forward, and the new is not yet ready for market. Time will tell as to this point; meanwhile our stock is increasing very slowly, and we have no large quantity on hand; added to which is the fact that the farmers are rushing their hogs forward to market, as if they do not feel like sparing the corn to feed them further into the winter. We note here the receipt of another letter from "Iroquois" (for which we have no room in this issue) claiming that corn must sell as high as 75c in this market before midsummer. There was not so much demand from the short interest to-day, most of them having apparently filled in already. Seller January, which was the leading option, opened at 47½c, declined to 46⅝c, advanced to 47⅝c, and receded to 46½c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 46@46½c, closing at the inside, with a premium of ½c on strictly fresh receipts, and ½c on high mixed. Rejected was quiet, closing at 44⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu high mixed at 47c; 800 bu do at 36⅝c; 4,000 bu No. 2 at 46⅝c; 23,000 bu do at 46½c; 10,000 bu do at 46⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 46¼c; 5,000 bu do at 46⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 46c; 2,000 bu rejected at 45½c; 1,600 bu do at 45c; 800 bu do at 44⅝c; 2,000 bu new do at 44c. Total, 78,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and quite steady at yesterday's prices, till near the close, when the market weakened in sympathy with wheat and corn. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 34⅛@34⅜c, and seller January at 35@35½c, both closing at the inside. Rejected was entirely nominal, at about 32c. Cash sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 2 at 34⅜c; 20,400 bu do at 34⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 35c; 2,400 bu do at 34⅞c; 1,200 bu No. 1 white at 36½c; 3,000 bu white by sample at 38c; 600 bu mixed at 36c, both delivered; 600 bu white do at 37½c. Total, 40,600 bu.

Rye was firm and 1@2c per bu higher, being in good demand, with a light supply. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 72½c; and 2,800 bu do at 72c. Total, 6,000 bu. The market closed firm at 73c. Seller last half December sold at 75c.

Barley was active and irregular. No. 2 was excited, and advanced 18c per bu under a heavy speculative demand, chiefly to fill December shorts. The market opened at $1.45, but the operator who holds it in the hollow of his hand soon came in and bid $1.50 for all offerings. Having established prices, he settled considerable quantities at $1.50@1.55, and the market afterwards rose to $1.58, but closed easier at $1.50 cash, and $1.48 seller the month. No. 3 advanced about 4c, in sympathy, closing at $1.08@1.09. Rejected closed nominal. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.58; 35,000 bu do at $1.55; 2,400 bu do at $1.53; 2,800 bu do at $1.52½; 800 bu do at $1.52; 37,800 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.11; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 2,000 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.09½; 8,600 bu do at $1.08; 2,800 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu rejected at 98c; 800 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.50; 1,600 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 91c, on track. Total, 106,100 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 29, 1873.	Nov. 22, 1873.	Nov. 30, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	1,403	1,229	735
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,135
Rejected winter	279	....	....
No. 1 spring	7,705	7,051	23,451
No. 2 spring	179,459	66,403	272,707
No. 3 spring	35,329	35,777	89,654
No. 1 N. W. spring	44,715	20,398	6,836
No. 2 N. W. spring	114,248	151,839	18,934
Rejected spring	21,123	18,291	31,444
No grade spring	611	....	39
Total	405,182	301,298	445,075
CORN.			
White	4,064	4,504	2,126
Yellow	31,688	31,688	7,527
No. 1	60,237	60,237	106,263
High mixed	160,559	154,865	....
No. 2	579,478	561,317	443,647
Rejected	51,150	63,728	23,644
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	4,314
No grade	2,419	4,833	....
Total	889,558	882,172	589,521
OATS.			
No. 1	5,475	6,200	4,976
No. 2 white	41,830	40,666	....
No. 2	134,745	123,744	573,005
Rejected	51,198	53,088	12,471
No grade	1,538	1,538	1,516
Total	234,486	225,236	591,968
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,607	4,419
No. 2	32,864	36,699	128,447
Rejected	1,562	389	4,781
No grade	100	100	....
Total	36,134	38,796	137,647
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	197,679	179,723	158,234
No. 3	166,676	179,580	79,955
Rejected	24,467	41,435	31,570
No grade	937	....	415
Total	390,215	401,194	271,572

Total of all kinds of grain, 1,955,606 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 103,884 bu wheat, 7,416 bu corn, 9,250 bu oats; and a decrease of 2,662 bu rye, 10,979 bu barley. Total increase, 120,520 bu.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Continent, from Sept. 1, were:

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, Nov. 25	227,006	10,289,089	4,314,207
New Orleans, Nov. 19	5,209	....	24,507
Philadelphia, Nov. 22	5,932	536,901	355,376
Baltimore, Nov. 22	8,873	497,498	956,019
Boston, Nov. 22	25,690	183,038	20,500
San Francisco, Nov. 13	52,657	3,752,181	....
Other ports	......	....	....
Total, 1873-74	335,367	15,258,752	5,670,609
Total, 1872-73	155,651	9,891,179	9,531,055
Total, 1871-72	138,335	7,958,696	5,149,936
Total, 1870-71	380,317	7,680,692	53,686

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
N. York, to Nov. 25	48,334	2,739,096	567,315	494,202
Other ports to latest dates	9,114	355,805	43,273	1,938
Total, 1873-74	57,448	3,094,901	610,588	496,140
Total, 1872-73	1,177	145,256	1,7,042	16,067
Total, 1871-72	7,162	2,188,972	183,430	288,249
Total, 1870-71	25,037	580,975	......	......

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Nov. 25, 1873, and the distribution of same was:

To	Pork, brls	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	510	79,940	3,811,136	467,455	299,463
London	544	4,788	111,600	516,244	59,866
Glasgow	52	150,000	373,844	28,700	110,000
Bristol	.....	....	....	....	134,266
Hamburg	25	347,836	383,506	7,100	......
Bremen	95	6,890	72,960	......	......
Stettin	....	366,681	1,048	350	150,775
Antwerp	....	2,133,280	......	......	......
Havre	....	......	24,680	......	19,899
Copenhagen	....	160,783	......	......	......
Marseilles	....	94,032	......	......	155,349
W. Indies	2,050	334,699	170,058	12,117	287
B. N. A. Col.	446	4,259	300	140	......
B. Guiana	100	12,500	6,240	......	......
N. Grenada	74	170,778	2,167	1,380	......
B. Honduras	207	3,728	611	......	......
Peru	....	314,961	......	......	......
Cis. Repub.	....	23,320	......	......	......
Total	4,113	4,208,575	4,965,595	1,023,466	929,905
Prev week	5,494	2,519,626	3,600,559	520,837	1,908,824
Week Nov. 11	4,268	4,614,967	3,756,091	1,204,233	1,049,997
Week Nov. 4	2,760	3,301,688	2,356,197	541,698	815,167
Cor. week, 1872	2,663	3,025,574	2,876,297	584,402	934,178

And butter, 91,434 lbs; grease, 108,752 lbs; stearine, 6,906 lbs; beef, 2,349 pkgs.

And from Oct. 28 to Nov 25, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-'73.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.	1869-'70.
Pork, brls	16,635	9,717	10,517	5,496
Beef, brls, tcs	9,822	7,561	12,192	9,778
Lard, lbs	14,644,886	16,022,053	12,502,807	3,026,961
Bacon, lbs	14,678,375	10,048,824	11,287,526	1,410,778
Butter, lbs	282,686	362,849	581,032	75,116
Cheese, lbs	3,296,269	2,981,591	4,050,622	4,038,599
Tallow, lbs	4,713,887	2,972,109	5,849,463	856,497

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active and a shade firmer, selling at $1.06¾@1.07⅛ for December, closing at $1.07, and at $1.08⅝@1.09 seller January. Corn was quiet and closed about the same as on 'Change, January selling at 46⅝@46¾c, closing with sellers at 46⅝c. Sales were reported of 250 tcs lard at 7⅝c for December, and 250 tcs do at 7¾c seller February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was easier; quotable at $1.79@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request at unchanged prices, as follows: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.30@2.00; peas, $1.20@1.40.

BAGGING—Little or no improvement in the demand for grain bags is noticeable, and in sympathy with lower prices at the East the market has ruled weak and unsettled throughout, and on Monday a general reduction in prices was made, Starks being marked down to 35c, Lewistons to 33c, and other brands in the same ratio. Prices are now said to be below the cost of production, and it is not believed that they will long remain at their present low range. Burlaps and gunnies are selling with some freedom at steady and unchanged prices. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—There has been no change. Trading is chiefly in a retail way, and mostly in the home grades. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is very quiet, prices remaining the same, as follows: Stucco, $3.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Mankato, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 per brl; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.50@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Prices of this staple do not vary materially from those current for the past fortnight or more. Steadily fair activity has characterized the demand both on local and Eastern accounts, and, notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts stocks have not accumulated to any large extent, and at the moment the feeling among holders is one of considerable firmness. This is notably the case with choice table qualities, the supply of which scarcely equals current requirements. Our outside quotations are readily obtainable for strictly choice grades, and for "fancy" even higher figures are being realized. The following are the ruling rates: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

CANNED GOODS—In the situation of this market the past half-dozen days have witnessed no essential change in any of its features. Notwithstanding the continued absence of anything resembling activity, the prevalent feeling among the trade is unqualifiedly firm. The confidence of holders arises from the knowledge that the stocks throughout the country are exceptionally light, and that, with a revival of trade, there must be a pretty general upward movement of prices. Below are the current quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@	2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@	3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@	3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.25@	2.40
Raspberries	2.75@	3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@	2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@	2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@	1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@	2.70
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@	4.25

CHEESE—Nothing has been developed in connection with the market for this staple. There is only a moderate degree of activity in the demand, but under light stocks former prices have easily been sustained, and the market may be quoted steady. We repeat our list of last week as follows: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—A lively competition among two or three of the leading soft coal dealers has resulted in a further reduction in prices of several kinds of bituminous coals, but anthracite remains steady and firm at former rates. Trade is only fair at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.[illegible]; Lackawanna, $10.00[illegible]; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for packers' goods has been very active, and both tierces and pork barrels have advanced. The demand for pork barrels is urgent, and, with only moderate offerings, have to-day advanced 5@10c. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, 1.80; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 500 pork barrels at $1.75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Continue in fair demand and steady, the only change reported being a decline in iodine of potassium. We repeat:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	30	@	35
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, conc, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	6.00	@	6.25
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4¼	@	6

EGGS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry, and are steady at 22@24c; pickled lots at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—There has been a little better demand this week, and prices are strong at 58c, feathers having advanced at the principal receiving points. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—The past few days have witnessed decided improvement in the demand for fish, and a somewhat firmer feeling is being developed. The low prices prevalent for some time past are, no doubt, stimulating the trade, and, although the market is now pretty well stocked, the tendency of prices is rather in an upward direction. We make no change in our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department continues reasonably active, and the firm feeling prevalent on the date of our last weekly review is still a feature of the market. While raisins, currants, prunes, apples, and peaches are moving more freely than other lines, there is fair activity all around, and our quotations of a week ago have been uniformly well sustained. Stocks are in very good shape, and the general market may be said to be in satisfactory condition. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.05@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7½c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

FURS—The receipts are very light, and there has been scarcely enough done to establish a market. Prices will probably rule low this season. The fur market is dull, and large stocks of manufactured and raw skins are still in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, both in this country and Europe. The following prices have been named for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, large mountain, $1.25; do No. 3, large mountain, 50c; do No. 4, large mountain, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, small prairie, 50c; do No. 3, small prairie, 25c; do No. 4, small prairie, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; do No. 1, grizzly, $5.00; silver gray fox, No. 1, $5.00@75.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—The trade has been light, and chiefly on local account, but since the warm weather the shipments to the interior have been larger, though the demand is only for small lots. Cranberries are easy, under large offerings. Oranges are more plenty and easier. Other fruits were unchanged. Lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.00; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The week under review has been one of fair activity, both as regards staple and side goods, and the general market has been characterized by greater firmness than prevailed a week ago. Not only has there been very noticeable improvement in the demand, but collections are now coming forward promptly, and among our jobbers the feeling is one of cheerfulness and confidence. For several days past there has been considerable excitement in coffees, and, in the face of a light demand and a slight decline in gold, there has been a pronounced advance in prices of all grades, Javas being 2c higher than on the date of our last review, while Rios are up fully 1@1½c. Prices of sugars were well maintained until to-day, when they eased off an ⅛c. Sirups and spices are active and firm. Cloves have again advanced. Soaps, rice, candles, etc., rule steady and unchanged. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36@35½c; O. G. Java, 32½@33c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27¼@27½c; choice do, 26½@27c; prime Rio, 26@26½c; good do, 25½@25½c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 23½@24c; Singapore Java, 28½@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27@27½c; do, prime, 26½@26½c; Maracaibo, 26@27½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut leaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; C No. 2, 9½@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@8⅞c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8½@8⅞c; do, fair, 8½@8⅝c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 6½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—For the first few days there was a fair trade, and a steady market for timothy; but at the moment the demand is very light, and under liberal receipts prices are weak and in some instances lower. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.50@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market has been steadier than last week, and there has been a fair inquiry from dealers and tanners, though at the moment the feeling is scarcely as strong, most of the buyers holding off, claiming that there is not sufficient margin at the present prices. We quote: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 15@17c; dry flint, dry damaged, 40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Continue in light request from consumers at the prices previously quoted, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is still confined to small lots to meet current necessities, and quotations, though unchanged, are shaded for large quantities. We quote:

Iron	3.5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	per lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@ 10c	per lb
German plow steel	10½	@ 12c	per lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@ 12c	per lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	per lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	per lb

LEATHER—There is some improvement in the demand as compared with any of the half-dozen preceding weeks, but the movement is still slack, and values remain unsettled. Among the recent changes we note a decline of 5c in hemlock kip, and 1c in "B. A." sole. Below are the current rates:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, per lb	39@	41
Kip, per lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, per ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, per ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, per ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Was unchanged. Dealers report a moderate trade, principally on interior account, at the annexed prices:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)		3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 20c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is unchanged, but quite firm for all imported goods, which are advancing in New York. Tin plate is relatively lower in this market than at the East, and will probably advance before long. Trade continues moderate. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Quotations have been lowered 12½c all round within the week. The demand is rather light. 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do, 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.37½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were very quiet and little better than nominal: Manilla rope, per lb, 17c; sisal rope, per lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, per lb, 20@25c; marline, per lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, per lb, 17@18c; oakum, per bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, per brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon has met with an active demand, but has sold at lower prices, the decline reaching fully 1c—now quoted at 15½c. Lard oil has been active and higher, in sympathy with lard. Other oils—with the exception of naphtha, which is 1c lower—have ruled quiet and steady at about previous quotations. Prices now range as follows: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade has not improved, and the easy feeling so long prevalent is still noticeable. Quotations are as follows:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$10.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	13.50
American	11.00@11.50
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	28.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG IRON—No change was noted during the past week in the situation of this market. Trade continues uninterruptedly dull, and there is still an absence of firmness, the quoted prices being freely shaded to cash customers. We make no change in our list as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $50.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Have been in good demand at about last week's range of prices, though to-day quotations are rather weak. Sales have been principally from store. We quote: Peachblows at $1.10@1.15 per bu; $2.70@2.80 in brls; Peerless, $1.00 per bu.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry trade of the week has been very dull. The market has been glutted with poor stock, much of which, since the warm weather, is becoming stale. Game has fared but little better than poultry, and is abundant and lower. The outside prices are obtainable for only the very choicest of fresh stock. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.00@2.50; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.25; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 6@9c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.50; quail, $1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, 12@12½c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SALT—The trade this season is very large, and it is said exceeds that of previous years at this time. Local packers are not buying largely as yet, though it is understood that their supplies of salt have been greatly reduced. The market is firm at former quotations. Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85, coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—During the week sales have been light, at the old range of prices, though timothy has been quite firm and scarce. To-day there was an improved demand, and, with light offerings, dealers were quite firm in their views. We quote: Timothy, $2.50@2.75; clover, $4.80@5.00; flax, $1.55; Hungarian, 60@65c; millet, 55c. We note sales of 188 bags timothy at $2.75; 350 bags do at $2.70; 476 bags at $2.55; 48 bags clover at $5.00.

TEAS—Are moving with increasing liberality, and are sensibly firmer than a fortnight ago. The prospect of a restoration of the duty not only stimulated the demand, but induced a decidedly firmer feeling among holders. The importations to date have been some 2,000,000 lbs less than for the same period last year. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.60; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 50@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 8?c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains dull at former quotations, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in light demand, and is selling irregularly. We quote: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is at the moment quiet. Sales have been made within a few days at concessions from former prices, and trade appears to be picking up a little. Following are the quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	45@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Bucks and super pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates are unchanged, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60
New York	55	1.10	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24	.....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30
Wheeling	35	70	35
Cleveland	22½	45	22½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35	.....
Charleston	77	1.54	.....
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30	.....

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15
To Boston	.90	1.35

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,438	39,067	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,500	41,000	[illegible]
Total	3,938	80,067	[illegible]
Same time last week	4,179	82,565	[illegible]
Same time in 1872	6,577	51,891	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	589	6,846	[illegible]

CATTLE—The advance of ½c in New York, and the firmer tone assumed by the other Eastern markets, taken in connection with the continued light receipts, induced a more cheerful feeling among all classes of operators, and under an increased shipping demand prices of the better grades of cattle took a slight upward turn. Fair to medium qualities ruled about ⅛c than last week's closing quotations, while the few good to choice lots offered commanded an advance of ¼c. So far as butchers' stuff was concerned, the improvement, if any, was too trifling to warrant a change in quotations. Although the supply was small, it considerably exceeded their wants, and they were enabled to fill their orders at substantially last week's prices, or at $1.50@2.25 for inferior mixed lots, at $2.50@3.75 for common to choice cows and poor to fair steers, and at $2.25@3.00 for Texas and Cherokee cattle. Stockers were inactive, and prices remain nominally unchanged, quotable at $2.35@3.00 for common to good droves of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average. The extreme range of the day's sales was from $1.50 for bulls to $5.50 for extra shipping steers, with most of the transfers at $3.00@4.50. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.60
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
108	Cherokee steers	1,002	$3.75
64	good steers	1,173	4.75
11	cows	1,131	2.85
20	cows	933	3.00
13	cows	955	3.00
47	stock cattle	801	3.35
11	cows	853	2.50
34	choice steers	1,316	4.85
18	good steers	1,192	4.40
36	good steers	1,162	4.40
45	good steers	1,348	4.75
19	fair steers	1,145	4.00
50	extra steers	1,365	5.40
23	fair steers	1,092	4.50
18	fair steers	1,161	4.60
18	fair steers	1,214	4.12½
34	good steers	1,250	4.65
30	extra steers	1,554	5.50
83	Texas steers	1,015	3.30
16	good steers	1,196	4.35
16	good steers	1,286	4.75
12	fair steers	1,091	4.12½
17	good steers	1,276	4.65
18	good steers	1,361	4.80

HOGS—The market opened at about yesterday afternoon's prices, or at $4.00@4.30, and was not firm at that range. The warm weather, together with the heavy receipts, tended to weaken the views of holders, and, had buyers insisted upon lower prices, their demands would have been speedily acceded to; but for some unaccountable reason (certainly there was nothing in the surroundings of the market to justify it) the competition increased as the day advanced, and before midday values had appreciated a good 10c per 100 lbs, the market going to $4.10@4.40. These prices, however, were not long sustained. Reports of a decline of 30c per brl in mess pork, and a corresponding decline in lard and meats, checked the ardor of packers, and by the middle of the afternoon prices had worked back to substantially the closing rates of yesterday, or to $4.00@4.30, where they closed weak, with a good many hogs left in the pens unsold. Among the outside buyers was a Toledo firm, whose purchases made an aggregate of 1,000 head, at $4.28. The day's sales were reported at $4.00@4.40, with the bulk at $4.20@4.30. We quote closing prices at $4.00@4.10 for poor to common, at $4.15@4.20 for medium, and at $4.25@4.30 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	358	$4.20	42	397	$4.35	46	264	$4.30
163	297	4.25	42	379	4.35	60	281	4.25
41	330	4.20	119	267	4.30	60	276	4.30
43	276	4.20	50	329	4.25	57	285	4.25
138	289	4.10	53	285	4.25	87	338	4.35
48	296	4.15	53	278	4.35	59	281	4.20
59	209	4.25	204	287	4.20	46	350	4.30
51	319	4.20	62	261	4.10	49	330	4.25
95	300	4.20	60	214	4.20	43	462	4.35
49	333	4.25	46	302	4.20	55	297	4.20
62	274	4.20	67	229	4.30	60	249	4.22½
50	227	4.22½	46	302	4.25	59	283	4.30
94	373	4.30	47	327	4.30	49	320	4.30
43	280	4.20	60	305	4.10	45	218	4.20
55	295	4.10	52	195	4.28	225	255	4.25
131	304	4.30	58	300	4.15	86	423	4.40
47	316	4.20	48	312	4.15	89	347	4.35

SHEEP—The demand was rather better to-day, and under a scant supply prices ruled firmer. No decided advance was gained, however, and we continue to quote at $2.75@3.00 for poor to common, and $3.25@4.00 for medium to choice.

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1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
12 of 5,000	60,000
473 of 500	[illegible]
1,502 other Prizes, amounting to	[illegible]

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THE COURTS.

The Howell Case Concluded.

Condition of the Equitable and Chicago Fire Insurance Companies.

Important Bankruptcy Items---Sewing-Machine Troubles.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The arguments in the Howell case, were closed yesterday, by the summing up of Mr. Storrs, and this morning Judge Blodgett will give the charge to the jury. The court-room was crowded, to hear the closing speech. When this case is ended, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against Chambers and others, being for breach of an alleged contract to influence the cattle trade between here and the East, will be taken up. It involves a very large amount, and will probably take as long as the case just concluded, or, perhaps, longer.

BILL TO FORECLOSE.

Victor F. Lawson, Knud Langeland, and Andrew Nelson, executors of the estate of Iver Lawson, deceased, commenced a foreclosure suit against James C. Grant, Ellen Jane Grant (his wife), and S. C. Paine Freer. Complamants allege that, in 1867, Grant and wife made a trust deed to Freer to secure ten promissory notes, aggregating $4,500, given to Andrew Nelson. The original deed, which was signed by Mrs. Grant, was destroyed. A new one was made out, but she refused to sign it, on the ground that her husband was conducting his affairs improperly. Nelson indorsed the notes to Iver Lawson, who has since died, and complainants are his executors. They admit that the nine interest notes are paid, but allege that there is due the principal note of $3,150 and interest, amounting in all to $3,456, and ask that the mortgaged property may be sold to pay said note.

SEWING-MACHINE SCRAPE.

Robert Strong, in a bill filed by him in the Circuit Court against J. C. Spencer and the Prairie State Savings, Loan & Trust Company, tells a story of misplaced confidence. He states that, in September last, Spencer induced him to go into the sewing-machine business, representing that it was an excellent one, and the profits large. The sum to be invested was only $1,300. With confidence in his fellow man, Strong assigned $600 of his account at the Prairie State Savings Loan & Trust Company to said Spencer. But, when he came to look into his speculation, he found it very different from what it had been represented. The business was totally the reverse of what Spencer had told him, and Strong now wishes to withdraw. He says he has never taken any part in the concern, received any profits, or held out his name to the public, and asks an accounting, and an injunction to prevent the bank from paying the $600 to Spencer. The injunction was granted by Judge Williams.

THE PRICE OF A CHILD.

John McKane began an action yesterday, in the Circuit Court, against Josephine Schaefer, to recover damages for losing a child. Plaintiff alleges that he lived at No. 782 Butterfield street during the past few months. By the side of the house, or in the rear was a cistern, with a trap-door or cover, which it was defendant's duty to keep covered, but she neglected it, and one of plaintiff's children, about 2 years old, on the 14th of October last fell into the cistern and was drowned; wherefore Mr. McKane brings suit to recover damages, which he places at $5,000.

THE CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, as shown by the report of the Assignee, J. K. Murphy:

Balance, Nov. 1	$34,766.24
Disbursed	17,663.14
On hand, Dec. 1	$17,103.10

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, Assignee of the above Company, yesterday filed the following report of its condition:

Balance on hand Nov. 1	$20,291.76
Expenditures	1,066.25
Balance Dec. 1	$19,225.51

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Nelson M. Sheffield and Kilourn H. Stone commenced an action against Francis M. Ellis, Henry Sellon, Wright R. Soper, Isaac B. Seeley, and Chester M. Clark, for $1,500.

In the District Court, before Judge Hopkins, Joseph Story was brought up for trial, but pleaded guilty to robbing the mails, and was remanded until a week from Friday, for sentence.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Mills, Johnson & Co., filed a petition against Hugh Turney, claiming $647.41 due them on a judgment, and alleging that the debtor has made a fraudulent assignment of his property, and has also repeatedly concealed himself to avoid service of process. A rule to show cause and a provisional warrant of seizure were issued, returnable Dec. 11, 1873.

Frisbie & Rappleye filed a petition against Freeland B. Gardner and Horatio H. Gardner. They allege that the debtors owe them $8,000 on two notes for $5,000 and $3,000 respectively. The suspension of payment of these is the only act of bankruptcy charged. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Dec. 11, 1873.

N. Musson was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of J. M. Provoncha et al.

A rule was entered on Carlo Maranesi to submit to an examination under the Bankrupt act, on Dec. 4, at 2 p. m.

The order of dismissal in the case of Jesse Green et al. was made absolute.

An order was issued for the examination of John Laurie on the 4th of December, at 11 a. m.

Amos N. Klinefelter, of Joliet, filed his petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His liabilities are about $6,500, and his assets about $600, mostly in exempt personal property, and a $500 policy on his furniture. The case was referred to Register Grant, and the warrant sent to him.

The report of sale of the Assignees of Munn, Norton & Scott, of Lot 12, Block 9, School Section Addition, was confirmed.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The rumor that Allen, one of the panel-game operators, would, unless a new trial was granted, make a statement implicating two police officers, drew together a large and motley crowd to hear what would be said. But nothing was elicited as to the truth of the alleged complicity of the officers in any unlawful enterprise. Judge Farwell, who had tried the case, refused a new trial to Allen and wife and Mary Knox, and sentenced them in accordance with the verdict of the jury,—Allen to ten years at Joliet, and Hattie Allen and Mary Knox to five years each, at hard labor, and the first day of their imprisonment to be passed in solitary confinement. In the case of Bridget O'Brien and others, a panel-game case, a new trial was granted, on the ground that there had not been sufficient evidence to corroborate the testimony of the prosecuting witness. Several other prisoners were sentenced for short terms, but none were of special interest.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Jacob B. Hepp and Joseph Schoenthaler filed a petition against Carrie Cadwell, Lucy M. Fosket, James Gillett, Martin W. Haley, John H. Foster, William E. Furness, and William E. Smith, for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $1,400 on Nos. 481, 483, 485, and 487 Western avenue.

Thomas G. Atwood brought a suit in covenant against Wenzel Kautsky, David W. Jenkinson, and Joseph Keitz, to recover $1,500 rent of the New England Planing Mill.

Richard Norris, Jr., began an action in assumpsit against Timothy Wright for $15,000.

Henry and Jacob Laubenheimer began a suit against the Swansea Smelting and Refining Company, for $1,000, and against Adam Smith for $1,000.

Charles P. Coggeshall brought suit against John Menzel for $1,000.

The First National Bank, of Chicago recovered judgment by confession against George W. Brandt for $1,379.34, and began a case against him for $10,000.

C. Tegtmeyer began an action for $4,000 against C. B. Heartt, W. W. Wait, and Fred W. Dodge.

Gustav Burkhardt and James Sherwin filed a petition against William J. Onahan, to have a mechanics' lien declared on Lots 22 and 23, Block 5, in Vernon Park Addition to Chicago, claiming $2,040 as still due them.

Hanora Dilent, as Administratrix of the estate of William Daly, deceased, instituted proceedings against Patrick Sullivan and Bridget Sullivan for $1,300.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Francis H. Hannah, George W. Sigman, and H. R. Hall brought suit against Silas Welch and Watson Murdock for $1,000.

John C. George and John Shiffler began an action against Richard P. Morgan, W. Frank Ritchie, and Joseph R. Buckedike, to recover $2,000.

The Mechanics' National Bank recovered judgment by confession against John Keller for the sum of $5,568.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 6 to 25.

Judge Rogers will call 1,429, 1,476 to 1,498, except 1,480, 1,484, 1,485, 1,492, and 1,496.

Judge Booth's call is still 182 to 190.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

County Treasurer Rumsey yesterday turned over his office to his successor, Mr. Miller. The latter found awaiting him the sum of $503,643.38. Of this amount, $84,395.22 is charged to him as Collector, and $419,348.16 as Treasurer.

Suits have been brought against the distillers who persist in feeding their cows with swill within the city limits, and it is the intention of the Sanitary Superintendent to prosecute all who will not abandon this economical but vile and disease-spreading practice.

The bond of the recently-elected City Treasurer, Mr. Daniel O'Hara, is now on file in the office of the City Clerk awaiting the approval of the Council. It is signed by the following prominent gentlemen: Dan O'Hara, B. G. Caulfield, J. O. Rutter, W. F. Coolbaugh, John Forsythe, John McCaffrey, John C. Haines, J. V. Clarke, Clark Lipe, John Herting, and John Alston. The Finance Committee may consider it this week.

Mayor Colvin assumed the duties of Mayor at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Ex-Mayor Bond talked with him for over an hour, and explained many things which it could not be supposed he understood. Many applications were made for pardons from the Bridewell, but His Honor refused them all, saying prisoners were sent to the Bridewell for a purpose, and ought to remain there until their sentences expired. Mr. Gillespie is acting as the Mayor's Secretary, no one having yet been selected for the position. There are half-a-dozen applicants, but which of them will be appointed will not be known until next week. The office hours of the Mayor will be from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The great public are now busy in paying their water-taxes, and the Water-Office in the Court-House is daily thronged with applicants for the privilege of passing their money into the City Treasury. For many, it is a work of two or three hours, and those who patiently take their places in line sometimes use very emphatic language when they see others allowed to step up and hand in their papers without taking turn in the procession. This is probably not allowed by all the clerks engaged at the books, but it was yesterday, by at least one of them. It would be a great convenience if there were a little more division of books and labor for next year. Some of the districts embraced in one book are much too large.

The new land tunnel is progressing satisfactorily, at the rate of between fifty and sixty feet a day. None of the sections are yet completed. In one only—that which commences at Polk street—is any difficulty experienced. At this point the earth is peculiar, and the work advances very slowly. Nearly a mile of the lake tunnel has been built. The obstacle at the crib has been overcome, and between thirty and forty feet at the crib-end of the tunnel have been finished. Yesterday the workmen were engaged in adjusting the apparatus to be used in hoisting the earth excavated, and in lowering the blocks of stone.

The Board of Public Works yesterday decided to put a number of additional gas jets in the Washington-street tunnel. The Commissioners talked about devising means to stop the leak which makes the tunnel so disagreeable, but came to no definite conclusion. Two plans for stopping it were suggested: one, to put cement and gravel on top, and the other to case the bore with iron or wood. The defective portion was constructed during freezing weather, and as cementing the inside will not stop the ooze, something better will have to be adopted to prevent the gradual disintegration of the tunnel.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon; present, Commissioners Sheridan and Reno. The former presented the latter with a commission from the Governor, and congratulated him that he now had assurance that he could hold the office, "with all its emoluments, until his successor was *elected*." Reno thanked him, and was about sitting down when another commission, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, was handed to him. The latter is the one Sheridan wanted yesterday, but City Clerk Hotchkiss declined issuing it in the absence of instructions from the Mayor, as to have acted otherwise would have been unwarranted by the law. The new Commissioner was also congratulated by Dan O'Hara, Col. Clary, Senator Kehoe, and others, who hoped the Board would be happy in the future, and that police matters would receive the attention they deserved. The resignation of Policeman A. Holden was accepted, and John D. Groot, special, appointed a regular patrolman. Ald. Schaffner presented a letter from a Mr. Truesdale, asking that some provision be made for sheltering homeless wanderers during the winter. Commissioner Sheridan said the Board would be glad to do so if they could; they had no money that could be used for the purpose without the consent of the Council, and were powerless to do anything for the applicants for lodgings. A few were accommodated now, and, if the Council would pass an order authorizing the use of some unexpended balances, the Board would cheerfully provide shelter for as many as possible. Ald. Schaffner went away, after saying that he would endeavor to get such an order passed.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending Nov. 29 shows the number of deaths to have been 132,—an increase of 10 over the preceding week, and a decrease of 18 as compared with the corresponding week in 1872. Of the dead, 46 were under 2 years of age; 65 were males and 67 females; 12 died of consumption, 23 of convulsions, 7 of pneumonia, and 11 of small-pox. There was an increase of 3 in the number of houses infected with small-pox over last week, but the deaths were one less. The Superintendent called attention to the communication, submitted a week ago, in reference to a more thorough visitation and vaccination of persons who live near infected houses. With the present limited number of Sanitary Inspectors, it has been impossible to do this as thoroughly as it should be done. In consideration of the desire of the Board, the Superintendent did not urge a permanent increase of the force, but thought it due to the people to at least make an attempt to vaccinate everybody. Everything that could be done by the present force was doing. The ordinances in regard to the schools were being enforced, and many persons were submitting to the operation. The county authorities were co-operating, and every one who applied for relief had to consent to be vaccinated before it was granted. He also called attention to the resolution, offered some time ago, relating to the consumption of gases from rendering establishments. The time for action had come, as the odors from this source last week were very marked. A communication from him, asking authority to temporarily increase the sanitary force, provoked considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the Sanitary Committee.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

E. D. Barker, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

H. G. Parker, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

L. Burgess, of Cleveland, is at the Pacific.

E. H. Long, of California, is at the Palmer.

R. A. Cable, of Rock Island, is at the Pacific.

C. H. Clement, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

Frank Hudson, of St. Louis, is at the Palmer.

Mrs. Gov. Beveridge and son are at the Palmer.

George S. Fowler, of Fort Wayne, is at the Pacific.

Madame Camilla Urso and troupe are at the Pacific.

E. S. Fowler, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Palmer.

H. F. Livingstone, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Palmer.

W. D. Judson, of New Haven, Conn., is at the Gardner.

J. W. Haight, of Lafayette, Ind., is at the Gardner.

John Hancock, of Richmond, Va., is at the Gardner.

William Williams, of Washington, D. C., is at the Gardner.

Charles Collins, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer of the L. S. & M. S. Railway, is at the Pacific.

Hans Herting, editor of the Chicago *Daily Union*, has resigned on account of the change in the management of that paper.

W. B. Strong, Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone on a tour of inspection over his road.

IN GENERAL.

Queen Victoria is said to have been considerably annoyed by the unexpected kiss of the Shah.

John Brown would have bounced the Persian if he had been permitted.

Sir Henry Holland left $1,000,000.

Louisa Muhlbach will have a monument at Berlin.

Laura Fair's new lecture is on "Self-Culture."

Lucy Randall of Lynn, Mass., was jilted by her lover, and her hair turned gray in one hour.

John Feston, of Virginia, has received $1,300 from a man who called him a sheep-thief.

Mr. A. B. Walker, on being elected Mayor of Liverpool recently, promised to build for the town an art gallery at a cost of £20,000.

Kenealy threatens to make his closing speech for Tichborne longer than the opening one, and there is no cure for it.

Miss Clarissa Pettit, of Logansport, Ind., wears a $300 gold watch on the strength of being the most popular lady in the city, according to ballot.

A man who claimed to be John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, got a week's board and much attention from a Green Bay (Wis.) landlord.

Mrs. Andrews, of Vermont, said she "didn't care a darn whether dinner suited her husband or not," and a Justice fined her $7.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Archbishop Manning, Dean Stanley, Prof. Tyndall, and Mr. Wilkie Collins are among the shareholders in the company which is building the "Workmen's City" at Clapham, London.

President Lerdo of Mexico is going to present to Kaiser William 200 photographic copies of objects in the National Museum of Mexico, which will cost $20,000.

Senator Harlan has written but one editorial for his paper. That one was prefaced with the remark: "This newly, discovered theory militates against the inflexible demolition of the oft repeated consanguinity." The managing editor told him to go off and fish.

Miss Catharine Beecher, of Hartford, has been addressing the ladies of that city upon the education of girls, urging the desirability of "professional schools for training women both scientifically and practically for all the complicated duties of the family state," or, as she sums it up, "domestic economy, domestic chemistry, and domestic hygiene." She makes a strong appeal for the endowment of such institutions.

A Western paper, relates as an illustration of the power of love, the case of Miss Catharine Oates, of Cornwall, England, who traveled all the way to Tuolumne County, California, to wed the lover she had not seen for eight years, and found him wedded to a Mexican ranchero's daughter and the father of five children.

Recently cards were issued announcing the wedding of Truman Smith, a widower, aged 50 years, and Mrs. Laura Burhans, both of Fulton, Oswego County, which was to have taken place at the Methodist Episcopal Church on last Wednesday. On Tuesday evening it was found that the bride had fled. Smith obtained a warrant charging her with getting $27 worth of goods at one of the village stores under false pretenses, and at the hour fixed for the wedding she was in Fulton Jail, instead of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She gave $500 bail.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu has written to a friend in New York from the interior of Norway. The intrepid traveler says he had gone through, during the last two years, the whole of Scandinavia, from its southern limits to the Polar Sea, and that he had collected a vast amount of splendid material for his forthcoming book and lectures. Mr. Du Chaillu writes that he expects to be in New York at the beginning of December.

Those are very ambitious gentlemen, the Princes of Schoenburg. Schoenburg is a tolerably large farm of about thirty-six square miles, in the Kingdom of Saxony, called by courtesy a Principality, and the gentlemen in question are now engaged in the attempt to establish a claim to an independent political existence as the supreme lords of the Principality. They allege that they have never been incorporated with the Kingdom of Saxony, nor "annexed" to the German Empire, and are therefore a sovereign State, entitled to a seat as such in the Confederate Council of the German Empire. The King of Saxony laughs at their pretensions.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, one parlor set, one double office desk, one large cook stove, and other furniture. Apply in basement, 376 State-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Prices reduced to suit the times. Chamber sets, parlor suits, wardrobes, bedding, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

SACRIFICE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE—WALnut and satin brocade parlor suit, 7 pieces, cost $180, price, $85; a handsome walnut and terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, cost $125, for $60; elegant rosewood pianoforte, cost $600, for $200; $75 Grover & Baker new Sewing Machine for $25. Private residence, 643 Michigan-av.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; an elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Price, $25 to $110; sold on installments. Send for illustrated catalogue. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY auction sales. Furniture and housekeeping goods at private sale at auction prices on other days. Goods bought for cash or liberal advances made. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND STEWart parlor stove. Address, with cash price, 105 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING ANY FURNIture for sale to call or send a note to M. SMITH, 80 West Van Buren-st. I will buy out for cash a house full or less, and pay a fair price. Money on hand for goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES WISHing to engage in one of the finest wholesale businesses in the city is now offered. No ready cash necessary. The business more than able to meet all demands. Address N 33, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP, DOING A GOOD business, in the southern part of Chicago, must be sold within a week. Apply to G. KNECHT, 190 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERY, HARDWARE, furnishing goods, and other stores, for sale and exchange for real estate. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR sale cheap, or will exchange for city real estate. Address N 30, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE BEST business towns in Indiana. No old stock. Reason for selling on account of bad health. For particulars, terms, &c., address P. O. Box 416, Kokomo, Ind.

MEAT MARKET ON SOUTH SIDE FOR SALE; good cash trade; good reasons for selling. Address or call at 318½ State-st.

MEAT MARKET, WEST MADISON-ST., FOR sale: fine fixtures, cheap rent; must be sacrificed. terms easy. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 Clark-st., Room 47.

TO GRAIN DEALERS—FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the warehouse and elevator fixtures, all in complete running order, at Woosung, Ill. The warehouse is capable of handling 10 cars of grain per day, and will pay for itself in a year if properly managed. Address E. G. BLATHERNICK, 53 West Lake-st.

$100 WILL BUY A RESTAURANT AND OYSTER-parlor doing a good business; best stand in the city, near Academy of Music. Apply at 249 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

$500 WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST IN A LONG-established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $300 per month, with only $1,000 stock on hand. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW FARRAR PLANING-MACHINE, very cheap. Apply to GERRITT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SASH AND DOOR POWER MORTICing-machine; a bargain. GERRITT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BELTING, VISES, and tools. G. V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$125 WORTH—A COLLECTION OF rare and valuable music, at half price, at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 199 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—JUST THE THING FOR A HOLIDAY present—Novelty printing press, type, etc.; cost $40; will be sold for $20; in good condition. Can be seen at Room 22 Arcade Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PEAR-SHAPED WHITE 1½-carat diamond. Address DIAMOND, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums. 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1087.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JUSTICE: YOUR PRINTED LETTER received too late for Tuesday's Tribune. Meet me at Clifton Hotel, Room 17, Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at 7 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

W. H. LYONS, TEACHER OF MUSIC, WILL REceive pupils at Room 38, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., third floor. Price, $12 per quarter. Satisfactory reference given when required.

MEDICAL.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? YOU can try a "Sure Cure" free, at Dr. C. R. SYKES' office, 169 West Randolph-st. Cut this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND lot on Evans-av., price $3,500. House and lot on North Morgan-st., $3,000. 17 lots on Wallace and Hebbard-sts, $17,000. 10 lots in Englewood at $900 per lot. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BARGAINS AT PANIC prices in Chicago lots; or, if you want, must, and will have money, and mean business, call. E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate office, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—45X180 FEET, NORTHeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—SIX LOTS FRONTING on Halsted near Centre-st.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., CORNER LOT 52X133, northeast corner of Halsted and Mather-sts. If you want a decided bargain now is your time. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MONROE-ST., BEtween Paulina and Wood, 25x183 feet, to 20-foot alley, at $125 per foot if taken this week. GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $12,000, AT $9,500, and time given on two-thirds of purchase money, if taken at once. GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT 3-STORY AND basement house on Michigan-av. Price, $8,000. A bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st. Price, $2,500; small payment down, balance on long time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48X100 FEET TO ALLEY ON PARK-AV, near Leavitt-st., cheap for a few days. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKWOOD boulevard and Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), and also on Grand Boulevard, just adjoining and south of city limits, at low prices and on easy terms. Those who are seeking for sound investments, or are intending to build in the spring, are respectfully requested to look at this admirably located and beautiful property. Call for a plat. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A BRICK HOUSE and lot, in fine neighborhood, on South Side; only $6,500. An unincumbered lot will be taken in part payment. Address D 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRICK DWELLINGS, NEW, Jackson, near Throop; stone front dwelling, Morgan, near Madison; brick dwelling, West Harrison near Morgan. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18, Major Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., house and lot on easy terms. Inquire of GOGGIN & SHAFFNER, corner Adams and State-sts.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND vacant residence and business property in all parts of the city and suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH, lot 25x90, No. 197 Ashley-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, with 2-story building 14x20 in the rear; upper part plastered, for the small sum of $350 cash. Now is your chance for a cheap home. Apply to the OWNER on the premises.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS FRONTING ON CENTRAL Park and Central Park boulevard; also, 300 feet on State-st., near Englewood. T. B. VANWYCK, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$600 DOWN—SECURE IT TO-DAY, cottage, barn, and lot, Fulton-st., near Lincoln, very cheap. Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH $6,000, unincumbered. Will exchange for a residence on the avenues worth $12,000, and pay difference in two years. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25x125, ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first, east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE BUILDING lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., near Jefferson Park, at a bargain; no more desirable location for a residence can be found in the city; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON HOYNE, OAKLEY, Davis, and Wilmot-sts., only one to two blocks from horse-cars and omnibuses, for the small price of $650. These lots will soon sell for $1,000. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR five years in and among finest residence lots in the city, North Side, near lake shore, for sale for half its value in cash, or to exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 43, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ACCESSIBLE BUILDING lots—by D. KNIGHT CARTER, 157 Washington-st., Melrose and Maywood property, by the lot or block, ½ hour's ride west from the Wells-st. Depot, on the Galena Division of the N. W. Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table-land, 89 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the waters flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one high and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, drug, dry goods, and grocery stores, and shops of all kinds. You avoid city taxation and high rents, and get high grounds, pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park for roving and hunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, music stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 30 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car, and 13½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirty-first-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in life begins by owning your own home and not paying rent, and men who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks may fail and swallow your money, but money put into a home is sure to help you through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time and no money down, if you wish to use it in building. Land is not only the basis of wealth but of absolute security, and is the only real refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you not prefer to reside upon it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or writing to D. KNIGHT CARTER, at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50X190 ft., cheap, and on easy terms. Two good houses and lots on monthly payments. Sale of property on commission solicited. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $100 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS AT Desplaines, $1,000, only $300 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down. $5 a month until paid; they will be $200 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Secure one.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS WELL LOCATED on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts. Price low; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE LOTS IN THIS growing suburb can be had for the small price of $13 per foot. If you want a lot in Englewood, now is the time to secure one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove property; for sale by the lot or acre. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments; they will be $500 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Now secure the rise.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUSSDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 150 ACRES WITHIN half a mile of Chebanse village, at panic prices. Call on or address E. S. RICHMOND, Chebanse, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE AND LOT in good neighborhood, to cost not over $7,000. Will pay $1,000 cash, $2,200 outside property, balance on long time. Address T, 108 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $3,000 to $5,000; will assume incumbrance of $1,500, pay $500 cash, balance in unincumbered property. McDONALD & CO., McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-st.

WANTED—$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD REAL estate paper. Address N 29, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED OR unimproved Chicago residence property for a good improved farm of 200 to 400 acres, within 25 to 40 miles of Chicago. Address GEORGE G. POPE, Room 9, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR INSIDE PROPERTY, A noted fruit farm in Southern Illinois that will pay its cost in a few years. Valued at $20,000. Will pay some cash. Call on the owner from 10 to 11, at the office of Hammond & Bogue, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 CASH DOWN—ONE PAIR of fast trotting mares, double harness, top buggy, top delivery wagon, large Durham cow and heifer, and one double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, for the rent of a suite of rooms, South Side, below Harrison-st., suitable for office and lodging, or a good small dwelling on leased lot, South Side, modern improvements, with barn; describe. Address N 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH OF UNINCUMbered property in the flourishing town of Northfield, Minn., for 10,000 acres of farm lands; will assume incumbrance and pay some cash. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—CHOICE WISconsin pine land for sale or exchange for city property. Call at Room 1, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 50-foot lot, on Evans-av., corner Forty-third-st.; will take cottage and lot on West Side in part payment. PUTNAM & NEWELL, successors to Wetherell, Putnam & Co., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES HARDWOOD LAND in Wisconsin, worth $800, one mile from railroad, for furniture or merchandise; a bargain will be given. Call or address CURTISS, 594 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED REAL estate, a first-class stock of groceries. C. M. SAMPSON, Room 14, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 6 ROOMS ON Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price, $25 per month. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$13—LOWER FLOOR, $18; UPPER floor, $26; for all of 8-room dwelling, 887 Indiana-st; water on each floor. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER HALF OF COTTAGE, 4 rooms, pantry, and summer-kitchen, $15. 33 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 4 NICE large rooms, closets, etc., pleasant neighborhood, near cars and stage; immediate possession. No. 500 South Division-st., near Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Lake-av., 9 rooms; $50 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE, NEW MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 12 rooms, on West Monroe-st., for a term of 5 years, at a bargain if taken soon. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE BRICK DWELLINGS on Prairie-av., very low to good tenants. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished 6-room cottage, No. 228 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, Jackson and Hoyne-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 1050 MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st., two-story and basement brick, modern improvements, gas-fixtures, good barn, all in good order. E. P. SMITH, 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW, WITH all modern improvements, 11 rooms, $40 per month. Inquire at house 1007 West Monroe-st., or 722 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER Fulton, two-story frame, 9 rooms, rent low; must be occupied. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—PART OF FINE STORE ON BEST block on North Clark-st., suitable for any light business. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR THE corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st., containing about 8 rooms. Price $75 per month. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANtry, &c., No. 20 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—FOR ANY BUSINESS, $30, HOUSE OF 9 rooms, near Jefferson and Randolph-sts., $600; new furniture for sale. Room 13, 166 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF 870 FULTON-ST., 5 rooms, pantry and closets, to family without children, $20 per month. Also, 2 or 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping or sleeping-rooms.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 40, 165 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in the city to be rented to the right parties on very reasonable terms; appointments first-class. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS, WITH GAS AND WAter, suitable for light housekeeping; owner will take board for rent. Also a furnished room, with fire, suitable for two young men, at $4 per week. 245 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE week or month. Inquire of W. D. HAGAR, in New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front room at 816 West Lake-st., corner of Hoyne, cheap, on second floor.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 166 East Van Buren-st., in brown stone front.

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT, AND WELL furnished room, with large closet, for the winter. Day board in adjoining house. 580 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at reasonable rates, one suite for housekeeping, at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, second floor, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 61.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st., by the day, week, or month; single rooms 50 cents a day.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR A small family to keep house, and furniture for sale low. Address, for three days, U 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—995 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURNISHed room, hot and cold water, fire, and gas; private family. References required.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE IN a quiet, retired neighborhood, has two nicely furnished rooms, warmed by furnace, and with gas, to rent to gentlemen, with board for lady, or to two ladies of quiet habits; South Side. Address T 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—401 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO PLEASant front rooms furnished, together or separate; very cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME STORE AND BASEment 135 State-st., 20x73 to an alley; steam-heated and every convenience; moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 FOR STORE AND THREE good living rooms, on Halsted-st., near Jackson. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN EAST LYONS, A STORE SUITABLE for hardware and tin store or groceries; good opening for either business; rent cheap. Apply to WM. LUNN, Lyons, Ill.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, and every convenience, in our basement office. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$35—DESIRABLE OFFICE, ROOM 8, 145 Clark-st., southeast corner Madison; some railing and matting, desk, chairs, etc., at half cost.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, $6, $7, AND $8, IN NICE warm office. Room 12, 166 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE WITH IRON TANK, steam boiler, steaming-rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, Jr., 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS TENants, several houses for $30 to $50 per month. Bring in your houses if you want them rented. McDONALD & CO., McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 6 OR 7 rooms on West Side. Will pay $20 to $25 per month. Address O 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A WELL furnished and constantly occupied office, on LaSalle-st., near Madison-st. Address U 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, on the South or West Side, by a first-class tenant. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address R 97, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A MAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL OR EXchange any part of a great variety of first-class driving rigs, horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, &c. Also household goods. Wants a good breech-loading gun. Will give any time wanted, with security. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD YOUNG HORSE, express wagon, and harness, in good order. Call before 11 a. m. at 644 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN SEE A FAST ROADSTER, gentle, sound, kind, and will work single or double, a business buggy, almost new, harness, robe, whip, blanket, and rig complete, at 21 East Washington-st., that must be sold to-day.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRED MARE; TROT INSIDE of 3 minutes or no sale; from 7 to 8 years old; perfectly sound and gentle. 645 Michigan-av.; home at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICE, AN ELEGANT TOP buggy and stylish mare, 5 years old. Must be sold to-day, at 33 South Carlisle-st.

WANTED—CUTTER AND BELLS CHEAP FOR cash. Address G W B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE ABOUT 5 YEARS old, and weight 900, in exchange for lot. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP BUGgy, C. O. D., $100 to $150. State where can be seen. Address N 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, AND cutter in exchange for house-rent or rooms. Wm. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. Call at 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 IN A well established and profitable business in the best part of the city; one capable of keeping books and attending to office work preferred. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED PHYSIcian to take an interest in an office and local practice. Address L 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, FOR MANUfacturing purposes; profits 200 per cent; no experiment. No attention will be paid to replies unless parties answering state where they can be seen. Address U 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 TO $50,000; A young man with good business experience, and knowledge of manufacturers' supplies, railroad supplies, and hardware, preferred; one who will be willing to devote his time and energies to the business; $20,000 already in stock, and good trade established. Store located in central part of the city. Business open to rigid investigation. It will cost nothing and involve no loss to look into the matter. Address N 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will secure a half interest in an established business. Security given. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

SEWING MACHINES.

CALL AT THE SINGER OFFICE 115 SOUTH HALsted-st., and buy a machine on easy monthly payments. Machines rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

ELEGANT WHEELER & WILSON ROSEWOOD-enclosed cabinet sewing-machine, silver plated, cost $130, for sale at $40. New Grover & Baker improved family sewing-machine, cost $70; price, $25. $70 Victor sewing-machine, with cover, $25. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 114 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 126 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND GROcery store and deliver goods. Apply at southeast corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANDY-MAKER. Apply at 394 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER MAN, TO work at the watchmaking trade. Apply by letter, with references, to S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JOB PRINTER. 244 Illinois-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO IS WILLING to work around house; must come well recommended. Call at 50 LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR SOUTHern Michigan. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—20 GOOD WOOD-CHOPPERS; STEADY work all winter and pay sure. Apply at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN AND canvassers for the most elegant standard work ever issued for Christmas. Exclusive territories given. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 223 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY BUSINESS THAT will pay $3 to $4 a day. Call and see the non-explosive that sells for 50 cents and costs 10. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYment to call and examine an article that sells as readily as bread. 167 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG. EVerybody buys, any one can sell. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN WISHING TO BE EMPLOYED in profitable business to call and examine our stock of new, quick-selling articles at panic prices. American Novelty Company, 113 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL NOVELTIES for the holidays; $3 per day. Call before 4 p. m. in stationery store, 55 State-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at or address 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—TWO OUTDOOR SALESMEN; WILL pay either salary or commission to wide-awake, thorough-going men; no others need apply. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND BAR, ONE WHO is accustomed to the business. Address N 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RUNNER, AND TWO BOYS TO work in a boarding-house. Apply at 594 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 24 Groveland Park, opposite the University on Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 961 Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL AGED BEtween 12 and 14 to do chores in a small family. Apply at 383 Wabash-av., corner of Harrison-st., basement.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL who understands cooking and general housework, and who can give references. Apply at 1067 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also, a tidy young girl to do second work and plain sewing at 253 Wabash-av. Good references required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID AT 665 Michigan-av., immediately.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO DISH-WASHers at Michigan-av. Hotel, corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family of only four; no children; Irish don't apply. 2 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 280½ Warren-av. Apply to-day or to-morrow.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A TIDY GIRL to assist in general housework; must be able to write a plain hand and be a handy sewer. Call at 375 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 149 South Park-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE IMMEDIATELY. Address K 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES EVERYWHERE TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children. Those wishing pleasant and profitable business for the winter should call. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED second-story front room to rent, with board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. References required.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, at moderate prices, for families or young men. Day boarders accommodated.

587 WABASH-AV.—VACANCY WITH BOARD for two married couples; rooms furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, good board at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

1155½ INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent to two persons, with board; price reasonable; no boarding-house.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—FIVE young men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board for $5.50 per week by addressing T 73, Tribune office.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED AT $6 to $7 a week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to married or single parties; house has modern improvements; terms reasonable.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN can find a pleasant room, home and good table at reasonable rates.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ACcommodations for two young gents or ladies at $6 per week. Society, and superior table. A very pleasant home for winter. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for ladies or gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, two young gentlemen, or two ladies. Price moderate.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished single room and large closet, with board.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT PARlor, unfurnished, except carpet, in private family, with board. Reference required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant suite of south front rooms; also a single room; all modern conveniences.

617 MONROE-ST.—A SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board. Price low.

North Side.

151½ NORTH STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, and day board, very convenient to business.

238 HURON-ST.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and first-class at very moderate rates. Passenger elevator constantly running. Day board, $6 per week; transient, $2.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A LADY. A PLEASANT ROOM, well warmed, lighted, and ventilated, on the West Side. State particulars and price. Y 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. A pleasant furnished room, with board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. West Side, near Ashland-av., preferred. Address, stating terms, Y 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH FURnished room and board on West Side. A pleasant home desired. References exchanged. Price must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, L 22, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AT McVICKER'S THEATRE, A POCKet-book containing valuable papers. Inquire at Box-Office.

FOUND—A BAY MARE AND HARNESS. THE owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. JOHN KANE, Graceland.

FOUND—A MUFF. OWNER CAN HAVE SAME by describing and paying for advertisement. Call at RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW'S.

LOST—LEATHER POCKET CASE CONTAINING a sum of money and some papers. $10 reward will be paid for its return to 127 LaSalle-st. CRITCHELL & FORD.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, AT MINSTRELS—A point lace handkerchief. $5 reward will be paid for its return to FRANCIS, Room 3, C. & N. W. Ry. Building, corner Franklin and Kinzie-sts.

STRAYED—A WHITE AND BROWN SPOTTED dog about 2 feet high, with leather collar. A suitable reward will be paid to the recoverer by S. F. SCHMIDT, 216 West Twelfth-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BROWN MARE, WITH buggy, harness, and strap on neck with weight attached; full tail and mane and a few white hairs in fore top. Any one returning the same to 383 North Wells-st. will be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF A DRAB OVERcoat, taken from Room 18, 77 West Madison-st., Monday afternoon. No questions asked. E. E. DUNCANSON, M. D.

$10 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN—TWO STUDEbaker box wagons taken from lot corner of Indiana and Kingsbury-sts.; 1 with box and 1 without. Party suspected had better return same to coal yard, corner of same streets, at once, before publicity.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE GREAT SENSATION, the best and fastest selling subscription book out. Address or apply to THE BEVERLY COMPANY, Publishers, Central Hall Block, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to canvass for the Excelsior Magazine. Large commissions given. Call at Room 59, 157 LaSalle-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE; fee samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CHICAGO AND OTHER cities to sell a new book containing dramas, pen effigies, and poems. J. H. HELBERG, 66 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN clothing, merchant tailoring or gents' furnishing stock; or as assistant bookkeeper; years of experience in both; reference good. Address C 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office; speaks German and English, and writes a fair hand; references given. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—GOOD writer; quick in figures; will work for board at present. Address, to-day, C 54, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young Englishman. Thoroughly understands horses and carriages, and can be recommended as a No. 1 driver. Best of city references. Z 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A No. 1 man (in every respect), as references will indicate. Please address N 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do dining-room or chamber work. Please call at or address 142 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in private family; can give good reference. Please call at 122 Burnside-st. Wednesday and Thursday.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE, AS COOK, GOOD washer and ironer, or general housework; good reference can be given. Please call at 27 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework and do sewing. Address R 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in restaurant, hotel, or large boarding-house; best of reference. Apply at 297 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TO do second work or sewing, or would do general housework in a small family. Please call or address M L, 271 Burnside-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small private family; West Side preferred; a pleasant home more of an object than wages. Please call for two days at 356 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do general housework; city or country. Apply at 387 Twenty-fourth-st., rear, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work, or as nurse girl; good reference given. Inquire at present employers', 314 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL. Address 246 Fourth-st., corner Barker.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do housework in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Please call or address 161 West Van Buren-st., near Desplaines, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY COOK, BY A respectable woman; state wages. Address S. F., Room 4, 519 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook and laundress, in a small private family. First-class reference. Address for two days, Y 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK. Good references if required. Apply at No. 13 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English woman to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family or boarding-house. S. T., 451 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook or laundress in a private family. Call or address Z, 56 Smith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECond work or light general housework in a private family; call for two days. Address No. 151 Smart-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework or second work in a private family. Reference given if required. Call to-day at 139 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Inquire at 21 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, a few more families, to sew by the day, at prices to suit the times, $1.50 per day. Address MRS. GREEN, West Side Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, FIRST-class, will go by the day or week; reasonable terms. Address or apply at 181 Twenty-fourth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse. Apply at 101 Crosby-st., South Side.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in an office, book, or jewelry store. P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY. SOME respectable employment; would take charge of some business; is a good dressmaker; would go by the day or take permanent place, or go as housekeeper. Y 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY—AS CASHier, or would accept a place as housekeeper in a widower's family; references given and required. Address X 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as saleswoman in a dry goods store, or as milliner or sewing-girl. Address D 76, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS, short time; secured paper. J. M. BEVERLY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-MORTGAGE 8 PER cent bonds of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad of $1,000 each; also two first-mortgage 8 per cent bonds of Dixon, Peoria & Hannibal Railroad of $500 each; or would borrow $2,500 on them for 30 days. Address this morning, Z 97, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE; loans made on collaterals, or will buy purchase money notes. Call in the forenoon at Room 13, 173 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON SHORT time. First-class collaterals required. Address A 38, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

RARE CHANCE—$300,000 OF COUNTY WARrants for sale; held valid by the United States Supreme Court; 100 per cent guaranteed on investment; no risk run, and collection sure. This is the best opportunity ever offered to those who have money. Apply for 3 days at Room 3, McCormick Block.

SALOON LICENSE, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE. Apply or address 160 Maxwell-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 OR $4,000 FOR ONE YEAR, 10 per cent interest, and commissions; first class real estate, worth twice the amount of loan, unincumbered, perfect chain of title, and responsible parties required. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 FOR TERM OF YEARS ON dwelling, Wabash-av., worth three times the amount; will pay 10 and 5. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $8,000 FIRST MORTGAGE notes having short time to run at selling rates. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MONEY—$10,000 OR $11,000 ON PURchase-money notes, secured on a farm valued at $35,000; a portion runs to 1880. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR FOUR MONTHS ON approved security, by MONTGOMERY & CO., Room 11 Otis Block.

$1,500 TO $3,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS on good real estate, either inside or outside. Will pay good interest and commission. Address, stating interest, G 35, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR 30 OR 60 DAYS ON first-class collaterals. J. W. FAY, Loan Broker, 128 LaSalle-st.

$4,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD COLlaterals for 4 or 6 months. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

$25,000 TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS OF $3,000 to $5,000 on choice improved inside security, for 3 years. Inquire of F. E. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, WITH SOME LEISure time each day, would take charge of a set of books; terms moderate. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

HOLIDAYS—PARTIES WISHING MUSLIN SIGNS can get them painted at 10c. per foot, and showcards at low rates, at 91 Mohawk-st. H. C. WADE.

INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF PATENTS WISHing to dispose of territory call on BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 121 Lake-st.

NOTICE—IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE party will not get started until to-morrow morning for our colony in Colorado, any one coming in to-day can join us on the same terms as heretofore. But this is the last day on the terms and with the privileges heretofore offered. Office, Room 17 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Remember, after you have registered you can come and get your tickets any time; but this is your day. GREEN BROS.

RABBITS WANTED—200 TAME (LIVE) RABBITS wanted immediately. No pure white or gray. C. KENNEDY, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 164 WEST WASHINGton-st. Gents' wear, $1 per dozen; ladies', $1.50 per dozen.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN INTEREST IN some established, paying business; references exchanged. Address T 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—STORAGE FOR STOVES AND FURNIture in the vicinity of State-st., in any cross street north of Fourteenth-st.; a large ground floor with plenty of room for a party who buys furniture by the houseful. Any one having a roomy place will find a good tenant by addressing a note to M. SMITH, 80 West Van Buren-st.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FULL 7 octaves overstrung bass, Agraffe bridge, round corners, carved legs, style Louis XIV., made to order by J. & C. Fischer, New York; cost $650; price, with cover and stool, $300; private residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW 7-OCtave rosewood piano, New York make. Call to-day, 63 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. W. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—WHERE IS LEO [illegible] teacher? This gentleman is requested to apply immediately, for important information, to KNAUER BROS., North Clark-st., Chicago. Cincinnati and Buffalo papers please copy.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

Organization of a New Episcopal Church, Under the Leadership of Bishop Cummins.

Dr. Cheney, of Chicago, and Other Prominent Clergymen Join in the Movement.

The Denomination to Be Known as the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Dr. Cheney Refuses an Election as Missionary Bishop.

Episcopacy Recognized Simply as an Ancient and Desirable Form of Worship.

The Right to Alter the Prayer-Book, Now and Hereafter, Reserved.

Ministers and Members of Other Evangelical Churches Invited to Enter the New Communion.

Bishop Lee, of Iowa, Sympathizes with Bishop Cummins in Regard to Ritualism.

But Holds That, Under the Circumstances, a Separation from the Church Is Not Justifiable.

Other Religious Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—At the afternoon session of the Reformed Episcopal Council to-day, on motion of the Rev. M. B. Smith, the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D., of Chicago, was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest. Mr. Cheney then made a few remarks with all earnestness in his tone and manner, and with trembling voice he said God only knew how pained he was at the result of the vote. He was unfitted in every way for the office. Ever since the movement was begun he had felt sure that the centre would be in Chicago, and that the Church should be built up there, and that success in that direction was of more consequence than a Bishop. In consideration of his present position, he thought he was qualified for local work, but it would be impossible for him to do both. He had come at the request of the Vestry, without thought of the possibility of such a result, and for him to go back and say that he should leave them, was something he could not possibly do. He was compelled to say he could not accept the position tendered him.

Bishop Cummins, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Leacock strenuously urged him to accept it. Dr. Cheney replied that he could not think of taking the step until he had consulted with his congregation.

It was resolved by the meeting that, in case he should subsequently accept the position, he should be duly ordained. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A meeting of clergymen and others was held to-day, in Association Hall, in response to a call issued by Bishop Cummins, to organize a Church based upon the principles of the Prayer-book of 1785. Among the

CLERGYMEN PRESENT

were the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Illinois; the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. Prime, and Nathan Bishop.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cummins, after which a hymn was sung. The Rev. Dr. Cheney then offered an earnest prayer for the prosperity of the new Church which was about to be organized.

Col. B. Aycrigg, of New Jersey, was appointed Chairman, and Herbert B. Turner, of New Jersey, Secretary.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Dr. Cummins read a declaration of principles under which this Church is to be organized, and offered a suggestion that it should be referred to a special committee, consisting of Charles D. Kellogg, of New Jersey; Albert Crane, of Illinois; the Rev. Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey; and the Rev. J. A. Sabine, of New York. Dr. Cummins was appointed Chairman of the Committee. The Committee, after short consideration, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to consider the Declaration of Principles proposed by Bishop Cummins as a basis of organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church do now return the same to this meeting, and offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we whose names are appended to the call for this meeting, as presented by the presiding Bishop, do here and now, in humble reliance upon Almighty God, organize ourselves into a Church to be known by the name and title of "The Reformed Episcopal Church," in conformity with the following declaration of principles, and with the Rt.-Rev. George David Cummins, D. D., as our presiding Bishop:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

First—The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding the faith once delivered unto the saints, declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God and sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed commonly called the "Apostles' Creed;" in the Divine institution of the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and in the doctrines of grace substantially as they are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

Second—This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of Divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church policy.

Third—The Church, retaining a liturgy which will not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the book of Common Prayer as it was revised, prepared, and recommended for use by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D. 1785, reserving full liberty to alter, enlarge, abridge, and amend the same, as may seem most conducive to the education of the people, provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire.

Fourth—This Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's Word:

(a.) That the Church of Christ exists only in accordance with one order or form of ecclesiastical policy.

(b.) That Christian ministers are priests in another sense than that in which all believers are a social priesthood.

(c.) That the Lord's table is an altar on which an oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

(d.) That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

(e.) That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS, MARSHALL B. SMITH, ALBERT CRANE, GUSTAVUS SABINE, CHARLES D. KELLOGG.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED.

The report of the Committee was adopted, after which Dr. Cummins made a short address, dwelling on the history of the prayer-book. The "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" was then sung, and prayer was offered, when Dr. Cummins announced that the meeting was regularly organized as

THE FIRST COUNCIL OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Herbert B. Turner, of New Jersey, was unanimously made Permanent Secretary.

Albert Crane then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the general meetings of the Church be called the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to be incorporated under that name, and to hold and dispose of temporalities.

Resolved, That in future meetings of the General Council shall be held on the second Wednesday in May.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The following Committees were appointed:

Standing Committee—The Rev. M. B. Smith, the Rev. B. B. Leacock, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Cheney, the Rev. Mason Gallagher, Geo. M. Tibbits, Dr. G. A. Sabine, Alfred J. Tyng, G. S. Hubbard, and Chas. D. Kellogg.

Finance Committee—Col. D. Ayerigg, Albert Crane, and Jas. M. Carter.

James L. Morgan, of New York, was elected permanent Chairman.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

An address was then made by the Rev. Mr. Wyler, of New York, heartily indorsing the new project; and, at the desire of those present, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Fulton street prayer-meeting and ask that prayers be offered for the Church.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Presiding Bishop, with the Standing Committee, be authorized to prepare forms for the ordination of ministers, and any other officers required, before the next General Council.

The following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Cheney, was adopted:

That the Presiding Bishop, with such other Bishops as may be ordained or received prior to the next annual Council, together with the Standing Committee and the Secretary and the Committee on Finance and the Treasurer, shall together form a temporary Executive Committee, with power to frame a constitution and system of laws for the government of this Church, and consider all proposed alterations in the prayer-book of 1785, and make such other arrangements as to them may seem advisable, to be reported to the next General Council, and to be by that Council confirmed or altered; and that, in the meantime, the Presiding Bishop, with the written consent and advice of three-fourths of the Executive Committee, shall have power to act and to authorize action under said constitution and laws, and to issue prayer-books and make other arrangements, until the same shall be altered by a majority of the votes of both orders at a subsequent General Council, provided that such alteration shall have no retroactive effect.

THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONAL RULES

were also adopted:

First—Ministers in good standing in other evangelical churches will be received into this Church without letters of dismissal and without reordination, they sustaining a satisfactory examination on such points hereafter to be determined upon, and subscribing to the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Church.

Second—All ordinations of Bishops and other ministers is to be performed by one or more Bishops, with the laying on of hands of the Presbytery.

Third—Communicants in good standing in other evangelical churches will be received on presentation of letters of dismissal, or other satisfactory evidence.

THE MEETING CLOSED.

The Doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the Council dismissed until afternoon.

On the reassembling of the Council at 3 o'clock, Bishop Cummins urged the organization of the churches and congregations in different parts of the country, and the election of an itinerant Bishop for the West. A motion to that effect was made, and, after considerable discussion, the motion was carried, and the Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Chicago, was elected unanimously. Dr. Cheney declined to accept the honor, but the Convention declined to entertain his objections. Finally, as a compromise, it was agreed that he should have time to consult his congregation in Chicago, after which the Council adjourned sine die.

From the Iowa Church Missionary for December, 1873.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have, with many others, been deeply pained at your course in a proposed separation of yourself from the Protestant Episcopal Church. I say "proposed separation," for the act is not yet canonically consummated, and there is even room for hope that you may be led to

TO RECONSIDER YOUR ACTION,

and remain in the communion in connection with which you have spent so many of your best years, and in an office to which you were solemnly consecrated in the same connection, and which, it seems to me, you cannot relinquish without involving yourself in much unhappiness as the great mistake of your life. I was one of your consecrators, and had the honor of preaching the sermon on the interesting and solemn occasion. I have long known and loved you; and it is one proof of my affection that I address to you these words of fraternal remonstrance and expostulation.

You are well aware that

MY GENEROUS SYMPATHIES

have been with you in the differences and controversies that have characterized our Church and the Church of England for some years past; although I may not have taken as extreme ground in these as you have felt it your duty to occupy. I have participated very strongly in the opposition to the Ritualistic system, feeling that it involved serious doctrinal errors, and that it was calculated to do us immense harm as a Church, both in alienating many of our own people, and in doing us discredit in the estimation of Protestant Christendom. I have never been more opposed to that system than I am now; and I cannot conceive it possible that I shall ever regard it with any favor or sympathy. I believe in my heart that what I understand by Ritualism is not only foreign to the real genius and teaching of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that it is actually and radically subversive of its primitive and scriptural character. But, my dear Brother, the Church, as such, is

NOT AT ALL COMMITTED

to this system. She remains as she has been for years and generations. No one Ritualistic doctrine has received her legislative sanction; and she simply shows her moderation and comprehensiveness by bearing with her mistaken children until they shall be brought to a better mind. It is my own hope and belief that, *in the long run*, she will come out all right, though her present chastening is not joyous, but grievous. And I believe, further, that it is the duty of her friends to stand by her in this time of trial, and do battle with her, if need be, within her pale, and not desert her when she most needs their help. I believe her to be a true branch of the Universal Church of Christ, and, take her all in all, I believe her to be the purest branch of that Church in all the world, in her doctrine, polity, discipline, and worship. I do not believe that it is necessary to desert her unless she herself deserts the true faith of the Gospel, and proves false to her avowed character and principles. Permit me to say, in all affection and frankness, that I cannot say that your published motives for leaving her pale are

AT ALL SUFFICIENT

to warrant and justify a decision involving such serious consequences. Your letter to the venerable presiding Bishop surprises me in its lack of adequate reasons for your course. The objectionable practices in Kentucky, to which you refer, can hardly be regarded as insuperable. It would seem that two Bishops, and the good sense of the clergy and laity in general, might in time have mitigated and removed this unpleasant objection. In my own Diocese, I have scarcely any trouble of this kind,—I may say none at all that is occasioned by any actual Ritualism. Now and then I may have been somewhat annoyed by a slight development of the epidemic, but it has soon passed away, and for the most part no novelties disturb our peace. My face is set as a flint against these foreign and disturbing elements. I consider them as indicating a morbid state of mind, as I do also those radical views in another direction, which seem to me to have a disorganizing tendency and effect, and to make men unnecessarily uneasy and discontented in a Church which has nurtured so many saints of God, and which has Apostles and Prophets as a foundation, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner-Stone.

You say, my dear brother, that you have lost all hope that the Ritualistic system either can or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the Church, legislative or executive.

I CANNOT AGREE WITH YOU

that the case is hopeless. I admit that the state of things in the Church of England and in her daughter Church here is depressing and discouraging; but let us not look on the dark side alone, when there is a bright side also. When in England, at the Lambeth Conference, in 1867, I saw much to regret and condemn in the Mother Church, and I endeavored to bear my feeble testimony against the views and practices that I felt, and still feel, to be inimical to her best interests, and full of danger to her true life as an integral part of the Church of Christ. This testimony was borne in a published letter to the then Bishop of London, now the Archbishop of Canterbury; and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I had the sympathy of Dr. Tait in my views, and that he is now, as then, strongly opposed to the Ritualistic system. A majority of the Bishops in England are also opposed to the mischievous system, and so are the great body of the clergy and laity of that Church. The same is true here. The real Ritualists are

A SMALL MINORITY

of our Bishops, clergy, and laity. They are indeed an active and earnest minority; but there is no probability that they will be able to gain the ascendency in the Church. Give them rope enough, and, according to present signs, they will effectually hang themselves in due time. We may feel some of the effects of their movement; but I feel quite certain that the Church at large will not adopt or sanction their views or practices, so far as they are "erroneous and strange," and "contrary to God's Word." The Church herself not having given countenance to this system, and it not being generally prevalent, I repeat that I cannot take your view that the case is so hopeless as to justify a separation from her sacred fold.

I do not deem it necessary to dwell at length upon the third reason you assign for your course. With some strictures that have been made upon

YOUR ACT IN THE REV. DR. HALL'S CHURCH

I do not sympathize; though I myself, as a Bishop, should not have thought it necessary to do what you did. To save even a mere historical ecclesiastical principle, I should have thought that you would have been invited to preside on the occasion, or at least to consecrate the elements according to our own form; especially as the Presbyterians do not hold the principle in question, and regard our own ecclesiastical status as at least equal to their own. Such a course, however, may have been regarded as impracticable. In any case, I doubt not that you acted in all sincerity, and with the best motives. I do not for a moment suppose that you intended any departure from the order of the Church, or any violation of its laws or of your own vows, but regarded yourself as acting simply in your individual capacity, and in the exercise of a broad Christian freedom.

I do not feel disposed to sit as judge upon your conduct in this matter of joint-communion; but I must say that, in my opinion, the criticisms passed upon you for this act

DO NOT CONSTITUTE A VALID REASON

for such a step as a desertion of a Scriptural and Historical Church, and the inauguration of a movement which may result in the formation of a new religious body, at the hazard of an increase of the existing evils of separation and division among the members of the professed household of God. If you felt that you had done right, why not bravely abide all the consequences, and not be driven away from the Church by what you considered intolerant and narrow views of Christian liberty and Christian duty? Under all the circumstances, many of your best friends felt that your act, especially as a Bishop of the Church, was at least inexpedient, and so regretted it; but they did not generally anticipate that you could be brought to your present decision by any animadversions upon a course which you believed to be right, and not incompatible with your position or duty as a Bishop of "this Church."

I had reached this precise point in my already too long letter, when I saw in the public papers a notice of the proposed meeting in New York next week, for the purpose of organizing a new Episcopal Church. I

DEEPLY REGRET THIS MOVEMENT,

though I am free to say that the responsibility of it is a divided one. It has, in my opinion, been precipitated by extreme views and practices in an opposite direction, as well as by an unwise and unfortunate exercise of ecclesiastical discipline. These have been the occasion of most serious, though of course unintentional, injury to the Church. Whatever blame there may have been in this direction, I yet cannot feel that you and your associates are thereby justified in your present position. I know full well how hard it is to bear what you and many others have borne, in connection with the present condition of our Church; but it does not appear to me that the point has yet been reached, even if it ever can be, when an actual division and separation are justified and demanded by the leadings of God's Providence. I could earnestly desire and pray that a new and distinct organization

MIGHT NOT BE EFFECTED

at the proposed meeting. A secessional or schismatical movement at this time would, in my opinion, be a greater evil than those we are now bearing, and from which we may hope to be relieved in due time. It were far better for our extreme Ritualistic brethren to finally secede to the Church of Rome, to which they are tending, than for yourself and others of like mind to leave such a Church as ours for a new ecclesiastical organization. I pray you to pause and consider before committing yourself fully to such a step, and may God the Holy Ghost guide and direct you in all things!

I began my letter with simple reference to yourself, and for your personal perusal; but you may make such use of it as you see fit, and I reserve the same privilege for myself.

I remain, my dear Brother, faithfully and affectionately yours, HENRY W. LEE, Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 28, 1873.

Presbyterian Missionary Convention in Quincy, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Missionary Convention of the Presbyterian Church met here this evening at the First Presbyterian Church. A large number of clerical and lay delegates are present from the West, among whom are the Rev. Dr. Niccols, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago. The latter gentleman delivered an able address. The Convention will be in session until to-morrow night.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad Companies in Default.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway failed yesterday to pay the December interest on their bonds at the office of the Farms and Trust Company. The Company have 227 miles of main line in Illinois, and have a branch road 10 miles from La Harpe, Ill., to East Burlington, Ill. They have $6,443,000 bonds outstanding, out of which the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Bloomington Division ($250,000) are payable in June and December. It is in these that the default is made.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company made default yesterday in the payment of its December interest on $4,038,000 bonds. The officers of the Company say that the money has been earned, but has been expended in the construction of eighty-eight miles of new road, on which they have been unable to sell securities. There was also a default in the payment of interest of the 7 per cent gold bonds of the Nebo & Neosho Railroad. The bonds amount to only $850,000. The road is owned by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, who are responsible for the bonds.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Road Divided into Two Branches—General Reduction of Wages.

Special Dispatch…

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 2.—Great changes have been made in the management of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad lately, but the most important one took place yesterday by dividing the road in two grand divisions, the Eastern Division from Toledo to Danville, Ill., and branches, and the Western Division from Danville, Ill., to St. Louis, and Western branches. W. Bradley is named as Superintendent of the Eastern, and Robert Andrews of the Western Division. This throws out four Superintendents. They have also reduced the salaries of all the officers and employes from Vice-President down, grading the reduction according to the salary received, the highest being 20 and the lowest 10 per cent. Fears are entertained that the locomotive engineers will not submit to a reduction. There are rumors of a strike to take place in a few days.

Provisions of the Union Pacific Corporation to Meet Snow-Storms.

Special Dispatch…

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—Mr. S. H. H. Clarke, Assistant General Superintendent of the Union Pacific, has returned from the West after completing the most thorough preparations for the storms of the coming winters. The present condition of the road in this respect has never been approached before. Miles of tracks have been raised out of the reach of blockade, and the lessons of experience have been used in providing large quantities of sheds, and fences so fixed as to break the force of storms. Large sums of money and much energetic work have been applied to this purpose, and the Company have no apprehension that their trains will be delayed.

Suit Against O. P. Archer by the Erie Railway Company.

Special Dispatch…

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Erie Railway Company, through their counsel, began to-day an action against Oliver H. P. Archer, to compel him to account for moneys received on account of the Erie Company, and to pay the amount which shall be found to be due. Mr. Archer entered into a contract with the Erie Railway Company in 1868, which continued until last summer, under which he received and delivered all the Company's freight at Jersey City, at a rate of remuneration fixed by the terms of agreement. The Company claim that Archer has refused to effect a settlement of accounts with the Company since the expiration of his contract, and that he is in their debt to the amount of $132,462.25.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Libel Suit Against the Springfield Republican.

Special Dispatch…

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Willis Phelps, of this city, a railroad contractor, to-day sued Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, for libel, laying his damages at $200,000. The *Republican* office and the private property of the firm have been attached. Mr. Bowles charged Mr. Phelps with being a public robber, a public corruptor, and the "Boss" Tweed of Springfield.

—An Italian girl of 20 has been sentenced in San Francisco to thirty years' imprisonment for highway robbery, and one of her victims offers to marry her if the Judge will suspend the sentence.

WASHINGTON.

Record of Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Bills Introduced to Modify the Bankruptcy Act.

Fight in the House Over the Admission of Louisiana Members.

Comments on the President's Message.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The President's message has not provoked much discussion here. The subject is generally dismissed with a smile, and is believed to cover about all the weak enterprises that could be put in the space it occupies. The project of building residences for Cabinet Ministers and Senators is set down as ridiculous, and was received with a broad grin by members of the House, which gave place to a ludicrous indignant expression at being left out in the cold. The recommendations for a National University, an irrigating canal between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, favoring Creswell's Postal Savings Banks, and the claims of the Board of Public Works on the Government funds, are laughed at good-naturedly by all save the close friends of the Administration, who appear to be anything but pleased with them. The manner in which the President jumbles his suggestions to authorize the Executive to approve so much of a bill as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, with his other suggestion that there should be no legislation by Congress in the last twenty-four hours of a session, so that the Executive may be enabled to examine bills and sign them understandingly, is interpreted as an effort on his part to convey the impression that if he had time to make such an examination he would not have approved the Back-Pay and Increase-of-Salaries bill. As it is well known that President Grant was an interested lobbyist to secure the passage of the measure, nobody here has been seduced into the belief that he would have disapproved the bill if he had been allowed a week to consider it in. Very few opinions differ from the general verdict, that the message is one of the weakest papers that has come from the White House, and, from its general make-up, no one doubts that it was prepared by the President, with but little assistance from his Private Secretary and officious statesmen.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The contest in the House to-day over the admission of Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchback, from Louisiana, was narrowed down to a strict party fight, the Democrats going in a mass for the Warmouth appointments, while the Republicans, with the single exception of Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and the members of the old Committee on Elections, sided with the Pinchback appointees. The Democrats made the fight on the ground of alleged frauds perpetrated at the ballot-box, when, in fact, the case turned alone on the question whether the certificates issued by Warmouth were regular and in legal form. The question of frauds at the ballot-box belongs in the first instance to the Committee on Elections, and had no place in the discussion to-day. Sypher is not personally popular in the House, and it was mainly through the influence of Gen. Sheldon, who stands well, that he was carried through, there being a disposition to let the case go to the Committee, leaving the seat vacant till the Committee should report. When Sypher's case is investigated in committee, developments of new and hitherto unsuspected frauds are promised. The old Committee on Elections either voted no to-day, or failed to vote at all, alleging that the rule of giving a seat in any contested election before a committee has examined it is bad, as evidence cannot be brought out on the floor of the House as well as it can in committee.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CARPENTER

is again coming into general discussion. An editorial in the New York *Times* of to-day, giving letters from Senator Spencer, Dr. Bliss, of the Board of Health of this city, President Grant and Farrar, the clerk at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, and containing strong charges against the editor and correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is endorsed by Carpenter, and is supposed to be a notification from him that he is disposed to push the matter. The President's letter merely certifies that Carpenter was in his company on the evening referred to, and that he was not intoxicated. Bliss says that he has been the professional adviser of the lady in the case; that her character is irreproachable, and that the *Tribune* correspondent virtually acknowledged to him that the story was false, and that his only object in placing it in circulation was to retaliate upon Carpenter for having had him incarcerated during the Treaty of Washington difficulty. The hotel clerk certifies that he refused Carpenter rooms solely because there were none vacant in the house, and Senator Spencer says that the correspondent admitted to him at Long Branch that there was no truth in the inference to be drawn from the telegram which he sent to the *Tribune*. On the other hand, the *Tribune* seems perfectly content that it has its case well in hand, and is only anxious to prove the truth of what it has charged, promising to do not only that, but to go further, and show that Carpenter's whole life has been disfigured by similar practices. Carpenter has taken his place as President pro tem. of the Senate without question since his return.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The nomination of Attorney-General Williams to be Chief Justice does not meet with approval here. He is not regarded as a fit man for the Bench, and it is urged that the fact that he has sprung suddenly into notice from obscurity, and has not hitherto been distinguished as a man of high legal attainments, ought to be sufficient to prevent his promotion over the heads of the whole Bench of notably able jurists. It is also charged that he has in a mysterious way grown very wealthy since his appointment as Attorney-General. It is said that when he was appointed to that office he was so poor that he was compelled to borrow money to furnish apartments to live in, and that is contrasted with the fact that he has built a magnificent house and furnished it regally, which he has but recently moved into. As he has been Attorney-General but two years, the rapid accumulation of wealth is looked upon as a suspicious circumstance. The indignation at the appointment extends to the Senate, where an opposition is springing up, headed, it is said, by Pratt, of Indiana, which threatens to defeat his confirmation. With these gentlemen the ground for opposition rests upon a belief in the charges made against the Attorney-General in the letters printed in the *Capital* last Sunday, the substance of which was telegraphed you. Williamson, who is charged with mail robbery, the subornation of witnesses, the corruption of jurymen, and other crimes, is still in the confidence and employ of Williams. It is supposed that the Senators who oppose the confirmation because they believe these charges to be true, must have some good proof for their belief. The case looks serious.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The appointment of Bristow to succeed Williams as Attorney-General, gives almost universal satisfaction.

CURRENCY BILL.

Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a bill for the substitution of greenbacks for National Bank currency, which he will introduce at the first opportunity. The substitution is to be accomplished by the gradual process of issuing greenbacks in lieu of old and mutilated bank notes.

THE SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Fresh advices of importance regarding the Spanish complications have been received at the State Department in the last twenty-four hours, but Secretary Fish is inclined to be reticent, promising to give their substance to the public some time this week.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, is here, and a movement is on foot to secure his appointment as Minister to Japan, if Judge Bingham's nomination is rejected, as it is thought it may be.

THE LIST OF HOUSE COMMITTEES

will be sent in to-morrow or Thursday. The Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, will doubtless be made Chairman of the old Claims Committee, while Frye, of Maine, will receive the Chairmanship of the newly-elected Committee on War Claims. The latter Committee does not add to the number of committees, but is constituted of the old Committee on Revolutionary War Claims, which has been practically useless for years. It has been the custom to give a place on the Ways and Means Committee to the defeated candidate for Speaker. This year it is thought, however, that Sunset Cox will receive the honor, notwithstanding the fact that Fernando Wood is the defeated candidate, and is urging that the precedent should be observed.

THE BILL TO REDUCE CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

provides that the pay drawn since the 4th of March last at the increased rate shall be deducted from the coming year. This provision is unpopular, and will doubtless be stricken out. The fight on the bill promises to be most bitter.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Republican caucus to-day nominated James R. Young for Executive Clerk of the Senate, and appointed a committee to report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus to-morrow on the subject of standing committees. There are few vacancies to be filled in the committees, but no important change from their membership last session is anticipated.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The nomination of Atty.-Gen. Williams to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court was merely read in executive session to-day and laid over for future consideration. It was expected that the Senate would immediately act upon the nomination without reference to committee, as it has been customary to thus compliment a nominee when he is either a member or ex-member of that body.

SAN DOMINGO.

Among other documents accompanying the President's message, is a letter from President Baez, of San Domingo, dated Aug. 18, to President Grant, desiring the Government of the United States to establish a protectorate over San Domingo to preserve that country from hostile incursions from Hayti.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: George H. Williams for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; B. H. Bristow for Attorney-General, and A. R. Shepherd for Governor of the District of Columbia.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.

The Senate was called to order at 12. After the reading of the journal a message was received that the House had organized and appointed a committee to inform the President.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to the consideration of the Supplementary Civil-Rights bill. After discussion the motion was rejected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent to be referred to the committees hereafter:

By Mr. FERRY (Mich.)—Bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinaw, Mich., as a national park.

By Mr. ALCORN—A bill to extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, providing for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads.

By Mr. GORDON—A bill granting aid to the Atlantic & Great Western Canal.

By Mr. INGALLS—A bill to organize the Territory of Oklohama.

Mr. WINSLOW introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate as to the amount expended by the United States for public works in each State and Territory, together with the expense of the Government upon canals, railroads, etc. Passed.

By Mr. SHERMAN—A resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what efforts have been made by him to take possession of the Louisville & Portland Canal, and all correspondence relating thereto. Passed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to provide for free banking to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill exempting Kansas from the provisions of the act of May 10, 1872, relating to mines of iron and coal.

THE CANAL BILL.

Mr. Gordon's bill, granting aid to the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, provides that the United States shall guarantee the payment of interest upon the bonds of the Canal Company to the extent of $80,000 per mile.

OKLOHAMA.

The Ingalls bill to organize the Territory of Oklohama provides for the consolidation of tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory under one local government.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Messrs. ANTHONY and THURMAN, the Committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate and reported they had discharged that duty, and the President replied that he would communicate with the Senate in the morning.

THE MESSAGE.

At five minutes past 1 Gen. Babcock, private secretary of the President, appeared with the message, and the reading thereof was commenced. The reading of the message was concluded at six minutes past 2, and Mr. CONKLING moved that it be printed and laid on the table. So ordered.

REPORTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the reports of the Cabinet officers, which were ordered printed.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING'S motion was adopted.

The Senate went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. NIBLACK gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill changing the rate of compensation for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and would on Monday move to suspend the rules and pass it.

Mr. PARSONS gave like notice of a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy laws.

Mr. MARCY gave like notice of a Civil-Rights bill.

Mr. DEWITT gave like notice of a constitutional amendment, providing that no law increasing the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives intervenes.

ARKANSAS ELECTION CASES.

On motion of Mr. HINES, the credentials and papers in the contested election cases from the First and Third Districts of Arkansas were referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to examine the statistics in regard to bankruptcy proceedings, and prepare and report such amendments thereto as will simplify and expedite proceedings thereunder and diminish the expenses thereof. Adopted.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the amounts paid since the 4th of March, 1869, in settlements of suits, judgments, or claims on behalf of the United States for violation of the Revenue laws at the Boston and New York Custom-Houses; also what portions of such sums were paid into the Treasury of the United States, and what other portions were paid, and where and to whom. Adopted.

LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) called up his resolution of yesterday declaring that Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon, and Pinchback, of Louisiana, have prima facia the right to seats in the House, and that they be admitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. BECK suggested a substitute referring the whole matter to the Committee on Elections. Discussion ensued, during which

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

was received, and the Clerk (McPherson), at a quarter past 1, began to read it, concluding at 2:40. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered printed.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The House then resumed consideration of the resolution as to the Louisiana members. After a long debate the question was taken separately, first on the admission of Sypher. Agreed to—yeas 168, to 95 nays. It was almost a strict party vote. Among the Republicans voting in the negative were Hinds, Waldon, Willard, and Woodford.

The resolution in regard to Sheldon was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and Sypher was then sworn in.

ADJOURNED.

Without disposing of the resolution in regard to Pinchback, the House adjourned.

THE BENTON, IND., COUNTY-SEAT.

Special Dispatch…

OXFORD, Ind., Dec. 2.—The county-seat of this county has this day been removed from Oxford to the town of Fowler.

—A young lady in Indiana was rescued from drowning the other day, and she sent the young man four quarts of butternuts as a token of appreciation.

VILLE DU HAVRE.

Further Particulars of the Disaster.

Opinion in New York Concerning the Ocean-Steamship Disaster.

Possible Safety of Some of the Missing Passengers.

A Searching Investigation by the French Government Looked For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SLENDER HOPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The agent of the Company to which the Ville du Havre belongs says that he still cleaves to the hope that some of the passengers remained on board the Loch Earn, and will soon be heard from as safe. He has forwarded by mail all papers concerning the last and present voyage of the vessel, in view of the investigation which he believes the French Government will institute as soon as the officers reach Paris. He has no doubt but that

CAPT. SURMONT

will be acquitted, and he thinks it probable that he will be commended for his coolness and gallantry. He was a thoroughly vigilant and brave officer. His private cabin faced upon the bridge, which was his post of duty, and it was a fixed custom with him during the voyage to sleep only during the day.

A RIGID INVESTIGATION EXPECTED.

The French Government is usually very rigid in these examinations, and is equally ready to impose blame or praise.

STATEMENT OF AN INSURANCE MAN.

An officer of one of the largest marine insurance companies said to-day that, if the weather was clear, he could not account for the collision. Usually sailing vessels have the right of way, but they are expected to exercise all necessary precautions. Reports say that the Loch Earn struck the steamer square amidships. If a proper watch was kept he could not understand why the vessel could not have luffed up, and passed astern of the steamer. He was apprehensive of the safety of the Loch Earn. She was an iron vessel, and, according to all reports, must have been considerably injured. The collision will be thoroughly investigated by the French Government. The following

THEORY OF THE COLLISION

was given by Capt. Johnson, one of the Harbor-Masters of this port. He believes that, on sighting each other, the Havre ported her helm hard to get out of the way, and collision would have been avoided if the Loch Earn had ported her helm. As she did not, she struck the Havre evidently on the port side. Conflicting statements as to prevalence or absence of fog make it difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion.

THE SURVIVORS IN LONDON.

[Herald Cable.]

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Eleven of the survivors from the Ville Du Havre departed for Paris to-night. The railway company kindly provided a saloon-car for them. During their short stay in London everybody vied with each other in comforting the survivors.

MARKS OF AFFECTION

were evinced. The storekeeper refused to accept payment. These offers were resisted with difficulty. The steamer's agents provided funds, while Morgan, Browns, and others offered a home. All this was unnecessary, as several of the surviving gentlemen saved a sufficiency of funds. Mr. Bishop had £300 in English gold and notes. It is a remarkable fact that several others, seemingly, had ample time to dress completely.

TIME OF THE DISASTER.

Bishop's watch stopped at twenty-eight minutes after 2; Cramer's watch stopped exactly at half-past 2. This leads to the supposition that much valuable time was lost in lowering the boats. Owing to the utter absence of discipline after the collision, no orders were given.

THE OFFICERS WERE DISTRACTED,

and each helped himself. The fact is undisputed that the long boat contained no passengers. The sailors and coal-boys rushed and took possession, all the rescues being affected subsequently. The Scotch ship was prevented from preparing immediately for the rescue from its ignorance as to whether serious damage was done the steamer, which arose probably from inability to communicate in French. Consequently, the Loch Earn's boats were not lowered until the steamer had gone down.

NO LIFE-PRESERVER

was in its proper place. One gentleman, searching vainly through four cabins, ascertained that the occupants of three or four cabins in the midships were probably killed when the Scotchman struck the Ville du Havre.

AN HOUR IN THE WATER.

The most of those rescued had been floating from half an hour to an hour before they were picked up. The Scotchman had

LITTLE COMFORT

to extend to the rescued beyond open hearts and goodwill. The ladies changed their drenched night dresses for sailors' clothing. It soon, however, became a question whether the Loch Erne offered safety to those on board.

DESERTION.

Capt. Surmont declared his determination to transfer the crew to some other ship when possible, leaving the passengers behind. This was resisted by the mate and Belknap, and, after consultation with the Carpenter, they overcame, with some difficulty, Surmont's opposition.

WHEN THE TRI-MOUNTAIN WAS SIGHTED,

a transfer was effected, and the American Captain offered the ladies increased comfort in the neat cabin occupied by his wife. Still, when a landing was effected at Cardiff, at twilight on Monday, the ladies were in a state semi-nudity, some having only blankets to protect,—no bonnets, and feet covered with sailors' stockings.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL,

when the agents immediately provided clothing to all the ladies assembled in the parlor, having short notice to dress prior to their departure for London. When the signal was given, the gentlemen asked whether they were ready, and the door was opened, when all realized the fearful tragedy. All ladies being

CLAD IN MOURNING.

The heroism of the ladies was beyond all praise, that of Miss Hunter being especially conspicuous. All gratefully acknowledge the motherly care with which they were treated. At the time of collision the second officer was in charge of the ship. He perished. The sailor on lookout was rescued. He maintains that

TEN MINUTES PRIOR TO THE CATASTROPHE,

he reported a ship to the officer in charge, and that the latter gave a confused direction to the man at the wheel. The few saved owe their lives to the Engineer, who stopped the engines in time, thus preventing further loss of life.

LONDON, Dec. 3—6 a. m.—Later details of the wreck of the Ville de Havre report that the Loch Earne was sighted by those on board the steamer from fifteen to seventeen minutes before the collision occurred.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The detailed account given by the survivors is harrowing and distressing. Mr. Wait, as reported, was accompanied by his sister in the vortex, caused by the sinking ship throwing up waves. Miss Bredon left the wreck hand in hand with her father. The latter was drowned. Mr. Bishop had secured two planks, and gave one to his friend, Mr. Taylor, who was drowned. The former narrowly escaped. A sailor attaching himself to the plank, he left the plank and swam for another.

M'CLOSKEY BUTT

a lad of 17 years, says he was roused from sleep. He rushed on deck, and found nearly everybody praying. Mrs. Bulkely prayed aloud. It sounded like inspiration. Judge Peckham was standing near his wife, encouraging and saying, "If we go down, let us go bravely." Butt observed Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Platt, and Mrs. Kennett. The latter had her infant, a favorite with all the passengers. She handed it to the nurse while fetching the second child. Before she was able to return, the ship went down. Many were prevented from swimming by their overcoats. Capt. Surmont remains at Cardiff, prostrated. All attribute the blame to want of discipline.

MARRIAGES.

O'DONNELL—MOORE—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1873, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Conway, James O'Donnell and Anne Jane Moore, all of this city.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

HART—BLACK—In Danville, Ill., Nov. 29, 1873, by the Rev. Mr. Hochaley, George H. Hart and Mary M. Black.

DEATHS.

COUCH—Dec. 1, 1873, John H. Couch, aged 12 years, son of the Hon. G. W. Couch, formerly of Waterloo, N. Y. Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 13 Twenty-second-st., Wednesday, at 2 p. m., thence to Oakland by cars from Twenty-second-st. depot.

HALPIN—Dec. 2, Thomas James, youngest son of James E. and Mary Halpin, aged 9 years. Funeral at 1 p. m. to-day, by cars to Calvary.

DOUAIRE—At his residence, No. 38 Southwestern-av., on the morning of Dec. 2, of dropsy, Edward N. Douaire, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral from the house at 10:30 a. m. to-day (Wednesday), Dec. 3.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

O'NEILL—Tuesday morning, Dec. 2, Sarah Jennie, wife of Peter G. O'Neill, after a lingering and painful illness, aged 28 years. Funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 9 Shurtleff-av., notice of which will be given in the morning papers. The remains will be interred at Polo, Ill.

☞ Polo, Ill., Clinton, Ia., Canada, and Dublin papers please copy.

MARVIN—At his residence, No. 165 West Van Buren-st., John E. Marvin, aged 37 years. Funeral at 1 p. m., Dec. 3. Friends of the family will attend without further notice.

LUFF—On Monday, Dec. 1, Edmund M. Luff, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Regular Wednesday Sale, at auction this morning, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of new and second-hand **Housekeeping Goods,** including FURNITURE of every description, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, and PLATED-WARE, **Notions, Fancy-Goods, &c.** WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 9½ o'clock, REGULAR SALE of **Dry Goods, Notions, &c.** Consisting of large line Men's Underwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cardigan Jackets, Wool Hosiery, Women's Knit Goods, Hosiery, &c. Also, a large stock of Stationery, Books, Playing Cards, Games, Envelopes, Initial Paper and Envelopes, Pocket and Memorandum Books, Pens, Pencils, &c., &c., being the stock of a retail dealer. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 9½ o'clock, **BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURS,** Consisting of Real Ermine, Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Astrachan, Alaska Sable, Imitation Ermine, Children's Furs, &c. The above stock is FIRST-CLASS, and the attention of DEALERS is invited. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AN **IMMENSE BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURNITURE,** To be sold SATURDAY next, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m., Extensive Sale at Auction of **CROCKERY, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS,** 204 and 206 East Madison-st. 15 Crates Crockery in original packages. 5 Crates Fancy Goods, in original packages. Rich Vases, Bohemian Goods, Toys. Large assortment Lamps, Fancy Coffees, Child's Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Figure Pieces, Parian and Bronze Vases and Figures, and a general assortment of elegant China. All goods of the very best description and of recent importation. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.) **WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,** AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

TRADE SALE OF **FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING** GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, White Goods, Linens, Furs, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Toys, &c., AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, DEC. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday Sale **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** And General Merchandise, On SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Unreserved Sale of Valuable High-Class **OIL PAINTINGS** AT AUCTION, From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Art Gallery, Charles Reis, Esq., Proprietor. Messrs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. take pleasure in informing the Art-lovers of this city that they will commence to sell on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, and continue afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at same time. A very large and CHOICE collection of MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by some of the best American and Foreign Artists. Every Picture offered will positively be sold, thus offering a good chance to buy a valuable Painting at your own price. Will be on exhibition on Monday morning. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE New and Second-Hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room **FURNITURE** At our Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer an unusually large variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Bedding, Blankets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carpets, a large lot of Crockery and Glassware, Brown Stone Ware, Mirrors, &c., and a general assortment of Household Goods and Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. Why let your customers suffer when **Buffalo and Wool-Lined Goods,** And a full assortment of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's **BOOTS & SHOES** Will be sold at your own price, at the AUCTION SALE of WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, by GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS. West Side Auction House, 43 South Canal-st. At AUCTION, this morning, commencing at 9:30, we sell a large line of New and Second-Hand Furniture and Housekeeping Goods. These goods must be sold to pay advances.

By KIMBALL, GOODNOW & CO. Great Auction Sale of leading SEWING MACHINES, on the afternoons and evenings of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, by KIMBALL, GOODNOW & CO., Auctioneers, 343 West Madison-st. Every machine warranted for three years.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc. This morning at 10 o'clock a. m., a large lot of household goods to be closed out without reserve. All wanting anything of the kind should attend this sale. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN & CO., Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st. On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, will be sold new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedroom and parlor sets, marble-top bureaus and tables, bedding, parlor and cooking stoves, desks, blankets, quilts, crockery, etc. Also 50 sets furs, hats, caps, etc. Sale positive at 10 a. m., and without reserve. L. C. COHEN & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF **CHOICE LIQUORS AT AUCTION.** I will, on Thursday, Dec. 4, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at 118 East Lake-st., sell for cash to best bidder, the entire stock of the late firm of Mackenzie & Gittins, among which are some choice Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Pale Sherry, Port, and other Wines. Also, the Store Fixtures, consisting of fine Shelving and Counters, Private Office, large Ale Box, large and elegant Mirror with Marble Stand, Chandelier, French Plates, Show Case, Glasses, Mugs, &c., &c. ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND, Assignee.